

TWENTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

County and City of Worcester

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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WORCESTER:  
PRINTED BY KNIGHT & PORTER, CHRONICLE OFFICE, CROSS.

1877.



**Committee of Visitors for 1876.**

**FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.**

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUDLEY, Witley Court, Stourport.  
REV. JOHN PEARSON (Chairman), Suckley Rectory, Worcester.  
G. W. HASTINGS, ESQ., Barnard's Green, Great Malvern.  
R. HARRINGTON, ESQ., Whitbourne Court, Worcester.  
REV. CHARLES JOHN SALE, Holt Rectory, Worcester.  
EDWARD VINCENT WHEELER, ESQ., Kyrewood House, Tenbury  
R. BOURNE, ESQ., Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove.  
C. M. BERINGTON, ESQ., Little Malvern Court, Malvern.  
ROBERT BERKELEY, ESQ., Spetchley Park, Worcester.  
F. D. LEA SMITH, ESQ., The Grange, Halesowen.  
JOHN BRINTON, ESQ., Moor Hall, Stourport.

**FOR THE CITY OF WORCESTER.**

F. WOODWARD, ESQ. (Mayor), Worcester.  
WALTER HOLLAND, ESQ., London Road, Worcester.  
H. WILLIS, ESQ., Pitmaston, Worcester.  
R. E. BARNETT, ESQ., The Mall, Worcester.

**Medical Superintendent.**

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.

**Assistant Medical Officer and Deputy-Superintendent.**

MR. E. MARRIOTT COOKE, M.R.C.S., Eng.

**Second Assistant Medical Officer.**

MR. H. A. LOVETT, M.R.C.S., Eng.

**Chaplain.**

REV. A. BOND, B.A.

**Treasurer.**

JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC, ESQ.

**Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.**

MR. MARTIN CURTLER.

**Auditor.**


MR. F. A. WHEELER.

**Asylum Clerk.**

MR. G. JENKINS.

**Matron.**

MISS GIDDINGS.



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THE  
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER PAUPER  
LUNATIC ASYLUM,

*Presented to the Justices of the County at Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1877, and to the Town Council of the City of Worcester within twenty days of the 22nd of December, 1876, pursuant to the 62nd Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853."*

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Your Committee have again, as on all previous occasions, to assure the Court and Council of their ever increasing confidence in Dr. Sherlock's admirable management of the Asylum.

The conduct of the other officers and servants generally, throughout the year, has been satisfactory.

Your Committee have raised the salary of Mr. Jenkins, the Asylum Clerk, from £150 to £200 a year, in recognition of long and able services and increased duties ; and the whole system of payment of Wages of Attendants and Servants has undergone revision and is put upon a definite basis.

The weekly charge has been reduced from 8s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per head, and the Committee have the satisfaction to say that the average weekly cost at Powick, according to the Commissioners in Lunacy Report for 1875, was the lowest of any Asylum throughout the country.

In the early part of the year your Committee found it desirable to have the water of the brook partially supplying the Asylum analysed ; the result was satisfactory as regards its quality ; but it was found that the old filtering beds were much choked up. Mr. Williams, C.E., was consulted, and recommended the construction of two



entirely new filtering beds, running parallel to the side of the brook, and six feet from the bank, over which the water would flow into the reservoirs. The beds to be 24 feet long by 12 feet wide and 5 feet deep.

Your Committee after carefully considering the subject, and having obtained the sanction of the Commissioners in Lunacy and the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the plan for the proposed alterations, entered into a contract with Messrs. Wood and Sons to carry out the work at a cost not exceeding £400, which will be provided under the authority of Section 38 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853.

Your Committee have received a Legacy of £500 from the Executors of the late Miss Caroline Strawson, of The Elms, Cradley, bequeathed by her for the "general purposes of the Institution," and after paying £50 legacy duty, invested the balance, £450, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, in the purchase of £370 East Indian Railway Guaranteed 5 per Cent. Stock, in the name of the "Official Trustee of Charity Funds," and resolved that the Interest should from time to time be applied for the benefit of necessitous Patients leaving the Asylum.

Your Committee have held twelve ordinary Meetings, and the House Committee eight Meetings during the year.

The following table shows the attendances of the Committee during the year :—

			No. of Attendances.	
The Earl of Dudley	...	...	...	—
Rev. John Pearson	...	...	...	12
G. W. Hastings, Esq.	...	...	...	12
R. Harington, Esq.	...	...	...	5
Rev. C. J. Sale	...	...	...	11
John Brinton, Esq.	...	...	...	9
C. M. Berington, Esq.	...	...	...	12
R. Berkeley, Esq.	...	...	...	8
R. Bourne, Esq.	...	...	...	11
E. V. Wheeler, Esq.	...	...	...	11
F. D. Lea Smith, Esq.	...	...	...	5
F. Woodward, Esq.	...	...	...	8
R. E. Barnett, Esq.	...	...	...	7
H. Willis, Esq.	...	...	...	2
W. Holland, Esq.	...	...	...	2

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 13th day of April, and left a report—copy of which will be found on page 8.

The following is a comparative table of the number of inmates in the Asylum on the dates of the last visit of the House Committee in each of the following years :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
1871	.....	287	.....	304	.....	591
1872	.....	276	.....	330	.....	606
1873	.....	289	.....	341	.....	630
1874	.....	312	.....	362	.....	674
1875	.....	310	.....	369	.....	679
1876	.....	351	.....	396	.....	747

Including the Private Patients (37) and the Contract Patients (27) the total numbers in the Asylum on the 16th December inst. were :—

Males.		Females.		Total.
342	.....	397	.....	739

Two County Visitors retire, viz., Mr. Berkeley, who has attended 8 times, and Mr. F. D. Lea Smith, who has attended 5 times.

We append a Statement of the Repair Account, page 12 ; a Statement of the New Buildings Account, page 14 ; and Statement of the Mortgage Debt, page 14 ; and the Chaplains Report, page 15.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN PEARSON,

CHAIRMAN.

Suckley, 23rd Dec., 1876.

(COPY.)

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

“ Worcester County Asylum,

“ April 13, 1876.

“ We have seen all the patients on the books of this Asylum  
“ during the course of yesterday and to-day. They are 726 in num-  
“ ber—345 men and 381 women—and include 28 male and 1 female  
“ out county patients, and 14 male and 20 female private patients.

“ There are 30 vacant beds for men and 5 for women.

“ The weekly rate is, County patients 8s. 9d., out County 14s.,  
“ private 8s. 9d. to 15s. There have been the following admissions,  
“ discharges, and deaths since the last visit by members of our  
“ Board, which was made on the 26th and 27th of May last.

	M.		F.	Total.
Admissions .....	62	...	72	134
Discharges .....	24	...	38	62
Deaths .....	41	...	26	67

“ Of the admissions 28 were re-admissions, and amongst the  
“ discharges 53 recoveries are reported. With regard to the deaths,  
“ *post mortem* examinations have been made in every case but one,  
“ and very careful records of them are kept.

“ The assigned causes of death are as follows:—

	M.		F.	Total.
General paralysis.....	9	...	4	13
Other forms of brain disease, including apoplexy .....	4	...	4	8
Asphyxia .....	1	...	0	1
Epilepsy .....	6	...	2	8
Pulmonary consumption .....	3	...	1	4
Other forms of lung disease and heart disease.....	6	...	4	10
Exhaustion after mania and melan- cholia .....	5	...	3	8
Senile decay .....	2	...	5	7
Other ordinary .....	4	...	1	5
Fracture of skull.....	1	...	0	1
Typhoid fever .....	0	...	1	1
Suicide .....	0	...	1	1
	41		26	67



“ Inquests, particulars of which were at the time communicated  
 “ to our Board, were held in three cases, including that of the man  
 “ who died from fracture of the skull (received before admission here),  
 “ but not including that of the man dying from asphyxia. This patient  
 “ was found dead in bed by the chief Attendant of the Ward a few  
 “ minutes before six one morning, having been seen by the Night  
 “ Attendant, according to his own statement, about 20 minutes  
 “ previously.

“ The suicide was that of a patient out on trial, who was unfor-  
 “ tunately kept at home, notwithstanding the re-appearance of  
 “ unfavourable symptoms. The Committee have caused a circular  
 “ to be printed, which will be given to the friends of patients sent  
 “ out on trial, directing them to send the patient back at once  
 “ should a relapse occur or dangerous symptoms show themselves.

“ The death from typhoid fever was in January last, at which  
 “ time 5 other patients were attacked by it. The supposed cause  
 “ was the bursting of a drain, which had been imperfectly laid,  
 “ under the Ward where most of the cases occurred. There has  
 “ been no fresh case since this was remedied. The water from a  
 “ brook, which in a great measure supplies the Asylum, has been  
 “ analysed and found of good quality. No restraint has been  
 “ employed, but we found one patient of each sex secluded during  
 “ our inspection, and 15 men on 99, and 8 women on 38 occasions,  
 “ have been so treated since the last visit.

“ The numbers registered as under medical treatment, last week,  
 “ are 95 men and 126 women. Many of the patients are paralysed,  
 “ and very feeble, and we saw 17 of the men and 16 of the women  
 “ in bed. During last year several cases of measles occurred, and  
 “ 12 (only in the female division) of ophthalmia. Some few are  
 “ suffering from the latter disease at present, but the general bodily  
 “ health of the patients is, on the whole, fairly good. They were,  
 “ in both divisions, very free from excitement and from complaints  
 “ respecting their treatment.

“ We saw the dinner served yesterday in each division. On the  
 “ men’s side 145 were dining together in No. 8 Ward, and both  
 “ here as well as in the female wards the dinner, which was a meat  
 “ and potato pie, with beer, was good, and seemed to give satisfaction.

“ The weekly ball, as well as other entertainments, such as  
 “ concerts and dramatic performances, continue to be given.

“ Amongst the men, 16 are employed as tailors, 13 as shoemakers,  
 “ 5 as smiths, 10 as upholsterers, 14 picking hair, 10 as painters,  
 “ 8 as masons and plasterers, 8 as bakers, and 4 assisting as clerks,  
 “ 81 are engaged on the farm and in the garden.

“ Of the women, 87 are occupied in sewing, &c., and 68 in the  
 “ wash-house and laundry, and 15 in household work. A consider-  
 “ able number of both sexes assist in the Wards.

“ The two services on Sunday in the Chapel are still performed,  
 “ and the average attendance at one or both is, of the men 266, and  
 “ of the women 246.

“ The new general bath rooms are now in regular use, and  
 “ curtains have been put up by which 2 or 3 baths in each room are  
 “ screened off. The cisterns providing the water supply for the  
 “ wash-house are in working order, and the ordinary repairs and  
 “ renovation appear to have been satisfactorily done.

“ We have much pleasure in reporting most favourably of the  
 “ personal condition of the patients. The clothing in both divisions  
 “ is good, there is a liberal supply, and the personal cleanliness and  
 “ tidiness of the patients does much credit to the Attendants, as  
 “ well as the evident attention that is given in keeping the bedding  
 “ clean. There is a good supply of bedding, and it is in excellent  
 “ order. The Wards are also clean, comfortable, and well furnished,  
 “ as well as made cheerful by the various and plentiful objects of  
 “ interest placed in them.

“ The general contentment and good order that prevailed prove  
 “ the judicious care and kindness that are bestowed on the patients  
 “ by those under whose charge they are placed.

“ We wish, in conclusion, to refer to the following subjects, which  
 “ appear to us to be of importance :—

“ (1.) No alteration has at present been made in the dead-house,  
 “ as suggested at the last visit, and that now in use is quite insuffi-  
 “ cient for an Asylum of this size. We again beg to draw the atten-  
 “ tion of the Visitors to this matter, and unless the present building  
 “ can be extended so as to provide a separate room for each sex,

“ we recommend that it should be used for females only, and that a  
 “ separate dead-house should be constructed in connection with the  
 “ male division.

“ (2.) The occurrences, above referred to, of cases of typhoid  
 “ fever, of measles, and of ophthalmia, point strongly to the necessity  
 “ which exists, in such an Asylum as this, for the erection of a small  
 “ detached hospital for contagious or infectious diseases.

“ (3.) The constant supervision at night of suicidal and epileptic  
 “ patients is, in our opinion, a matter of primary importance. Of  
 “ the latter there were, at the end of last year, 84 males and 68  
 “ females, and the present arrangements for the prevention of  
 “ accidents amongst them, at night, are very insufficient. We do  
 “ not see any satisfactory mode of accommodating them in the  
 “ present building, and unless Dr. Sherlock can suggest some other  
 “ way of overcoming the difficulty, we recommend a separate Ward  
 “ of inexpensive character being built for each sex.

“ Dr. Gowan, who was Deputy Superintendent and Assistant  
 “ Medical Officer, having been appointed Superintendent of the  
 “ Asylum at Toronto, has been succeeded by Mr. Cooke, and Mr.  
 “ H. A. Lovett has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer.

(Signed)

“ GREVILLE HOWARD, } COMMISSIONERS  
 “ JAMES WILKES, } IN LUNACY.”



## REPAIR ACCOUNT, 1876.

		RECEIPTS.			£	s.	d.
1876.	Balance from last year .....				305	11	10
Feb. 9.	By Profit on Birmingham Patients to the 31st December last .....	£0	12	9			
	„ Ditto, Dudley .....	3	9	0			
	„ Ditto, King's Norton .....	0	1	6			
	„ Ditto, Narberth .....	0	14	3			
	„ Ditto, Shoreditch .....	0	6	9			
	„ Ditto, Stafford .....	100	7	9			
	„ Ditto, Private Patients .....	99	15	11			
		<hr/>			205	7	11
May 5.	„ Ditto, Birmingham Patients to 31st March, 1876 .....	1	18	3			
	„ Ditto, Dudley .....	4	10	5			
	„ Ditto, King's Norton .....	1	2	2			
	„ Ditto, Stafford .....	98	19	3			
	„ Ditto, Private Patients .....	107	6	1			
		<hr/>			213	16	2
Aug. 9.	„ Ditto, Dudley Patients to 30th June, 1876 .....	5	14	0			
	„ Ditto, Stafford .....	95	17	9			
	„ Ditto, Private Patients .....	103	10	11			
		<hr/>			205	2	8
Nov. 10.	„ Ditto, Stafford Patients to 30th September, 1876 .....	98	16	0			
	„ Ditto, Dudley .....	5	9	10			
	„ Ditto, Dursley .....	3	12	2			
	„ Ditto, Stroud .....	2	7	10			
	„ Ditto, Private Patients .....	117	0	10			
		<hr/>			227	6	8
Dec.	„ County Treasurer, 8-9ths of £50 paid to Messrs. Wood and Son, on account of contract for filter- ing beds .....	44	8	10			
	„ City Treasurer, 1-9th of same sums for like purpose .....	5	11	2			
		<hr/>			50	0	0
		<hr/>			£1,207	5	3
		<hr/>					

1876.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 10.	Morgan, T., Stone, Gravel, &c. ....	66	18	0
Feb. 7.	Paid General Repairs, Materials, &c., for Christmas quarter, 1875, as per book ....	147	6	0
	Messrs. Haden and Son, Laundry Fittings.....	25	0	0
Mar. 6.	Transfer to New Buildings Account .....	22	1	7
May 1.	Paid General Repairs, Materials, &c., for Lady Day quarter, 1876, as per book .....	135	13	3
Aug. 7.	Paid General Repairs and Materials for Midsum- mer quarter, as per book .....	255	7	0
Nov. 6.	Paid General Repairs and Materials for Michaelmas quarter, as per book .....	215	16	10
Dec. 4.	Paid Messrs. Wood and Son, on account of Filtering Beds .....	50	0	0
		918	2	8
	Balance in hand.....	289	2	7

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£1,207 5 3

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# BUILDING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
1876.	Balance last year .....	22	4	7
Mar. 6.	Transfer from Repairs Account .....	22	1	7
		£44	6	2

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
1866.				
Mar. 6.	Paid Messrs. Wood and Son, balance of their account	44	6	2
		£44	6	2

# STATEMENT OF MORTGAGE DEBT.

	For the County.			For the City,			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The total aggregate originally borrowed amounted to.....	56,888	17	8	7,111	2	4	64,000	0	0
Borrowed since .....	25,827	16	4	2,083	7	0	27,911	3	4
	82,716	14	0	9,194	9	4	91,911	3	4
Paid off .....	58,184	3	1	6,421	12	6	64,605	15	7
Remaining due £	24,532	10	11	2,772	16	10	27,305	7	9

(Signed)

J. PEARSON.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Committee of Visitors of the County and City of Worcester  
Lunatic Asylum.*

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to your notice a fifth Annual Report. The past twelve months have been marked by nothing calling for very special comment as far as regards the discharge of my duties. Considering their general uniformity and that no new regulation has been framed, you will scarcely expect my remarks to differ materially from former years. Besides professional pleasure most people take in their own callings, *I* have the additional satisfaction of being leagued with a Superintendent and other fellow officers who recognise the necessity and advantages of pastoral care, and by their kind countenance and undeviating comity make my work the very reverse of irksome.

Mr. Cooke, whose help is highly appreciated, still shows unflagging zeal in sustaining the musical efficiency of our Sunday afternoon services, and his efforts are ably and cheerfully seconded by the Choir throughout.

I have to record my hearty thanks to Mr. Lovett also for the willing and able assistance he has rendered during my occasional absence in those of my duties which a layman may discharge. I have conducted all the Sunday services myself, with one exception, when, in the emergency of sudden illness, I could obtain a substitute only for an afternoon service.

The attendance at 8 o'clock prayers and at the Chapel service on Wednesdays at 11 a.m. has been as usual.

My threefold visitation of the Wards during each week and my daily ministration to the sick in the Hospitals and elsewhere have been attended with such good results as could reasonably be expected ;

but it will be manifest to any thoughtful mind that the uncertainty respecting the spiritual harvest any individual labourer may reap in Christ's Church,—an uncertainty which only the Day of Final Reckoning can remove—is largely increased in the case of a cure such as mine.

The bible class on Sundays still answers to our expectations, the average attendance having been about 40.

I have administered Holy Communion on seven Sundays since my last report, to 30 communicants on the average, and I need scarcely add that the care previously taken in noting those who intend to come to the Holy Table insures almost universally the greatest decorum.

The Library register shows an issue of over 200 volumes during the year.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,  
Faithfully, your obedient Servant,

ALFRED BOND, B.A.,

CHAPLAIN.

Holly Lodge, Powick, December 14th, 1876.

# COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

*General Statement of the Receipts and Payments from the 1st day of  
January to the 31st day of December, 1876.*

### RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.		
From Unions contributing to the Erection and Repairs of the Asylum for Lunatics, viz. :—		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alcester Union.....	283 9 3	
Bromsgrove ditto.....	1,109 11 2	
Bromyard ditto .....	0 12 6	
Cleobury Mortimer ditto.....	80 19 4	
Droitwich ditto.....	1,042 5 5	
Dudley ditto.....	1,370 16 0	
Evesham ditto .....	479 16 10	
Kidderminster ditto.....	1,937 7 4	
Kingsnorton ditto .....	1,078 19 6	
Ledbury ditto .....	33 12 1	
Martley ditto .....	689 0 4	
Newent ditto.....	58 11 3	
Pershore ditto .....	745 11 8	
Shipston-on-Stour ditto .....	235 4 6	
Solihull ditto.....	256 2 2	
Stourbridge ditto .....	1,543 4 0	
Stratford-on-Avon ditto .....	56 14 0	
Tenbury ditto .....	241 8 9	
Tewkesbury ditto.....	90 8 4	
Upton-on-Severn ditto .....	909 8 11	
West Bromwich ditto .....	655 17 7	
Worcester .....	1,955 6 0	14,854 6 11
From Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics ...	177 3 11	
From Treasurer of the City of Worcester for ditto.....	50 12 8	227 16 7
From places not contributing to the Erection, &c., of the Asylum, viz. :—		
Aston Union.....	6 1 11	
Birmingham ditto .....	5 2 0	
Dursley ditto .....	10 2 0	
South Shields ditto .....	0 13 9	
Stroud ditto .....	6 12 0	
Wem ditto.....	2 2 6	30 14 2
Carried forward .....	15,112 17 8	15,112 17 8



	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	15,112	17	8	15,112	17	8
From the County of Stafford for Patients under Contract .....	1,041	0	6	1,041	0	6
From Private Patients .....	1,190	1	1	1,190	1	1
Sales from Farm and Stores .....	895	15	3	895	15	3
Refunded to Maintenance Account, by County and City Treasurers, on Account of Repairs to Buildings .....	220	15	10	220	15	10
Mrs. Strawson's Legacy .....	500	0	0			
Less Legacy Duty .....	50	0	0	450	0	0
One half-year's dividend in respect to the above Legacy .....	9	7	5	9	7	5
Total Receipts .....				18,919	17	9

## PAYMENTS.

PROVISIONS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ale .....	69	17	1			
Arrowroot .....	27	0	7			
Apples .....	9	2	6			
Barn .....	10	13	10			
Bacon .....	169	2	2			
Butter .....	457	9	7			
Cheese .....	120	3	4			
Chicory .....	2	9	2			
Currants and Raisins .....	42	17	3			
Coffee .....	97	0	6			
Candied Peel .....	0	10	6			
Eggs .....	209	10	9			
Fish .....	430	4	0			
Flour .....	1,596	12	6			
Honey .....	1	0	6			
Hops .....	170	19	10			
Ice .....	0	8	3			
Lard .....	5	9	1			
Lemons and Oranges .....	13	3	6			
Malt .....	637	4	0			
Mustard .....	9	4	6			
Milk .....	81	11	2			
Molasses .....	12	18	10			
Meat, Fat Stock .....	1,875	6	11			
„ Australian Beef and Mutton .....	201	11	4			
„ Canadian Pork .....	228	8	6			
Carried forward .....	6,480	0	2			



	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	6,480	0	2			
Potatoes .....	453	8	2			
Pepper .....	5	3	3			
Poultry .....	27	14	10			
Rice .....	3	18	0			
Salt .....	8	8	0			
Spices .....	2	11	2			
Sauce.....	1	16	0			
Split Peas .....	18	3	0			
Sugar .....	255	1	4			
Saltpetre .....	0	5	3			
Tea .....	216	12	4			
Vinegar .....	11	7	0			
				7,484	8	6
SALARIES AND WAGES.						
Officers .....	1,915	17	11			
Attendants, &c.....	1,560	0	5			
				3,475	18	4
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.						
Drugs .....	337	8	3			
Extract of Meat .....	48	2	4			
Instruments .....	1	18	0			
				387	8	7
WINES AND SPIRITS.						
Wines .....	122	18	6			
Spirits .....	684	16	1			
				807	14	7
CLOTHING.						
Buttons and Tapes ..	13	16	5			
Boot and Stay Laces .....	7	13	0			
Check for Dresses.....	13	3	4			
Corduroy .....	26	9	10			
Chale Plaid .....	3	5	4			
Calico.....	80	9	2			
Cambric.....	0	1	7			
Dowlas .....	132	10	5			
Dimette .....	4	2	5			
Derry.....	20	13	0			
Flannel .....	70	15	1			
Forfar .....	6	15	5			
Gingham .....	1	17	5			
Grey Cloth .....	17	6	9			
Hose .....	54	7	5			
Jean .....	29	5	7			
Knitting Cotton .....	4	15	0			
Linen.....	5	18	7			
Linsey ...	94	3	2			
Livery for Porter.....	5	2	6			
Leather .....	212	6	8			
Carried forward .....	804	18	1	12,155	10	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	804	18	1	12,155	10	0
Piping Cord .....	1	8	3			
Print .....	16	6	0			
Pocket Handkerchiefs.....	39	0	2			
Regatta .....	7	10	3			
Shoemakers' Wages.....	71	11	0			
Shawls .....	9	14	8			
Serge .....	48	16	0			
Tweed .....	27	8	3			
Threads, Needles, Hooks, and Pins .....	35	8	7			
Uniform Caps .....	15	10	11			
Worsted .....	4	11	8			
				1,082	3	10
NECESSARIES.						
Brushes .....	84	13	9			
Black Lead .....	2	9	10			
Blacking .....	2	1	3			
Blue .....	5	11	0			
Bath Bricks .....	1	3	6			
Baskets (Clothes) .....	12	13	9			
Coals, Cannel .....	70	19	7			
„ Deeps.....	47	6	8			
„ Gas .....	263	3	1			
„ Lumps .....	649	7	10			
„ Nuts .....	141	4	11			
„ Smiths' Breeze .....	1	7	6			
„ Haulage of .....	110	16	5			
Clothes Line .....	1	5	6			
Candles .....	8	10	6			
Clothes Pegs .....	1	7	0			
Earthenware and Glass .....	105	14	1			
Gas Stoker's Wages .....	32	14	0			
Gutta Percha Chambers .....	4	1	0			
House Flannel .....	55	1	0			
Ironmongery ..	68	8	3			
Lime for Gas .....	36	3	9			
Matches.....	5	11	0			
Soaps.....	184	16	9			
Soda .....	21	2	11			
Starch .....	6	12	4			
				1,924	7	2
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
Blankets .....	60	6	1			
Chair Webbing.....	4	14	11			
Carpeting .....	48	10	10			
Chintz .....	11	10	3			
Cleaning Curtains .....	0	7	0			
Curtains .....	3	11	0			
Cretonne .....	0	7	9			
Dusters .....	1	8	2			
Flocks .....	3	10	8			
Carried forward .....	134	6	8	15,162	1	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	134	6	8	15,162	1	0
Feathers .....	1	7	0			
Floor Cloths.....	10	2	6			
Glass Cloths .....	3	2	6			
Hair Seating.....	1	2	6			
Looking Glasses .....	4	10	0			
Lace .....	3	12	0			
Matting.....	9	4	0			
Mattress Binding.....	2	1	0			
Pillows .....	9	9	0			
Quilts .....	2	2	0			
Sheeting .....	154	2	4			
„ Waterproof .....	13	11	6			
Sea Grass .....	5	19	0			
Table Cloths.....	6	19	10			
Table Legs (turning) .....	0	11	6			
				362	3	4
FARM AND GARDEN.						
Bran .....	27	16	6			
Blacksmith .....	5	9	10			
Butcher.....	7	14	9			
Beans.....	29	15	4			
Baskets .....	0	3	0			
Cheese Cloth.....	0	6	9			
Cows .....	97	19	6			
Chaff Cutter.....	8	8	8			
Cart Grease .....	0	5	0			
Ewes (Store).....	26	0	0			
Edderings .....	0	11	3			
Farm Servants' Wages.....	151	11	0			
Gratuity to Harvest Men.....	6	10	0			
Grinding Beans .....	4	5	0			
Guano .....	37	7	3			
Grains .....	2	18	0			
Hire of Threshing Machine .....	11	10	3			
Hire of Sacks .....	1	12	10			
Halters .....	0	16	0			
Horse, Hire of .....	6	0	0			
Hoe Plates, &c.....	1	13	0			
Insurance, Live and Dead Stock .....	2	5	5			
License for Servants .....	3	15	0			
Meal .....	1	0	0			
Maize.....	7	3	4			
Oil Cake .....	40	14	6			
Oil Sheet (repairs to) .....	0	8	3			
Pigs .....	28	16	6			
Plants .....	0	13	0			
Plough Shares .....	0	16	6			
Repairing Plough.....	1	10	6			
„ Sheets .....	1	2	0			
Rent .....	307	9	6			
Rick Sheet.....	12	0	0			
Carried forward.....	836	8	5	15,524	4	4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	836	8	5	15,524	4	4
Rates, Taxes, &c. ....	100	13	5			
Rubbers.....	0	8	6			
Rakes.....	0	10	0			
Shearing Sheep.....	0	12	0			
Sheep.....	4	14	6			
Sharps .....	12	8	6			
Seeds .....	53	6	8			
Saddlery .....	3	9	6			
Sacks .....	1	15	0			
Trees .....	0	8	0			
Wheelwright.....	12	13	4			
				1,027	7	10
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Amusements .....	8	0	0			
Advertising .....	49	19	6			
Bird Seed .....	11	17	4			
Books and Periodicals.....	28	4	11			
Boiler Insurance .....	4	0	0			
Clocks .....	5	16	0			
Cricket Balls, Bats, &c. ....	3	1	6			
Coffin Boards .....	28	12	11			
Corks.....	1	0	0			
Carriage of Goods .....	100	14	2			
Cooperage.....	11	6	0			
Coloured Paper .....	0	14	11			
Consultation and other Fees .....	6	6	0			
Cloth for Hearse .....	1	13	3			
Disinfecting Powder .....	6	0	0			
Difference in charge, Patient at Fisherton ..	18	8	6			
Flower Pots .....	5	5	6			
Fish for Aquaria .....	4	0	4			
Funeral Expenses of Attendants .....	8	4	1			
Gratuity to Band, Attendants, &c.....	27	0	0			
Music and Instruments .....	41	6	3			
Marking Ink.....	3	3	0			
Ornaments for Wards.....	3	7	0			
Olive Oil .....	9	0	2			
Pictures for Wards .....	1	4	0			
Pipes .....	0	12	10			
Postages and Receipt Stamps.....	43	17	5			
Printing .....	56	7	0			
Postmaster for Private Bag .....	1	6	0			
Pitch .....	0	19	0			
Printing Report .....	44	9	6			
Repairing Clocks .....	1	19	0			
Recaptures.....	10	15	10			
Rats, Killing.....	0	17	9			
Repairing Weighing Machine.....	5	0	10			
Subscription to Powick School .....	5	0	0			
"    "    "    Churchyard .....	3	0	0			
Sweep .....	10	2	6			
Carried forward .....	572	13	0	16,551	12	2

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	572	13	0	16,551	12	2
Stationery .....	56	17	3			
Tubing .....	0	5	4			
Telegrams .....	1	3	0			
Tobacco and Snuff .....	101	11	0			
Travelling Expenses.....	12	5	8			
Thermometers .....	2	17	2			
Workmen's Wages .....	219	13	2			
Waste Paper.....	1	3	0	968	8	7
Total Payments .....				17,520	0	9



*Abstract of the Receipts and Payments on account of the County and  
the 31st day of December, 1876, as prepared by the Clerk of the*

DR.	RECEIPTS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st January, 1876.									
To	Treasurer's Balance .....	2,919	6	5					
"	Clerk's ditto .....	70	9	10					
"	New Buildings' ditto.. .....	22	4	7					
"	Repairs' ditto .....	305	9	5					
							3,317	10	3
"	Cash from Sales of Goods from Stores, Farm, &c. ....						895	15	3
"	Ditto from Unions within the County of Worcester .....	14,854	6	11					
"	Ditto from Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Criminal and Wander- ing Lunatics .....	177	3	11					
"	Ditto from the Treasurer of the City of Worcester for ditto .....	50	12	8					
							15,082	3	6
"	Ditto from County of Stafford for Patients under Contract .....						1,041	0	6
"	Ditto from Out Counties and Boroughs for Patients not under Contract .....						30	14	2
"	Ditto for Maintenance, &c., of Private Patients .....						1,190	1	1
"	Ditto for New Buildings and Repairs...						901	15	10
"	Legacy bequeathed by the late Mrs. Strawson.....	500	0	0					
"	Less Legacy Duty .....	50	0	0					
							450	0	0
"	One Half-year's Dividend in respect of Mrs. Strawson's Legacy.....						9	7	5
3rd March, 1877.									
Audited and Examined,									
FRED. A. WHEELER,									
Auditor.									
							22,918	8	0

*City of Worcester Lunatic Asylum, from the 1st day of January to Asylum, pursuant to the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 58.*

CR.	PAYMENTS.						
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages .....		3,475	18	4			
„ Provisions .....		7,484	8	6			
„ Wines and Spirits .....		807	14	7			
„ Necessaries (Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.) .....		1,924	7	2			
„ Surgery and Dispensary .....		387	8	7			
„ Clothing .....		1,082	3	10			
„ Furniture and Bedding .....		362	3	4			
„ Farm and Garden .....		619	4	11			
„ Rent of Land, Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c. ....		408	2	11			
„ Miscellaneous, viz.:—Print- ing, Stationery, Work- men's Wages, Tobacco, &c. 968 8 7							
Less refunded by Repairs Account for Workmen's Wages, &c. .... 291 3 10							
		677	4	9			
„ Gross Payments on account of Main- tenance (see page 27).....					17,228	16	11
„ Funerals, Removals, and Allowances— (repaid in Maintenance Account).....					110	0	3
„ Amount transferred to Building and Repairs Account, being profit on Patients under Contract, and Private Patients .....					851	13	5
„ Fisherton Asylum, per Stourbridge Union, for Maintenance of a Patient .....					22	13	0
„ Amount of Legacy invested in the Pur- chase of £370 East Indian Railway Guaranteed 5 per cent. Stock .....					441	3	0
„ New Buildings and Repairs .....					940	7	3
31st December, 1876.							
By Treasurer's Balance .....		2,902	0	7			
„ Clerk's ditto .....		132	11	0			
„ Repairs' ditto .....		289	2	7			
					3,323	14	2
					22,918	8	0

*Statement showing the Average Weekly Cost on the  
Net Expenditure.*

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.						Average.	
						£	s. d.
Provisions...	...	...	...	...	...	7,469	7 9
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	14 11
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	3,507	11 2
Necessaries	...	...	...	...	...	2,038	10 0
Surgery and Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	367	9 7
Wines and Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	782	2 8
Furniture and Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	377	15 2
Garden and Farm	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	13 9
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...	700	10 6
						17,682	15 6
Less received for Goods Sold from Stores and Farm	...	...	...	...	...	895	15 3
Net Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	16,787	0 3
							9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
							0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
							8 9
Number of Days' Residence	...	...	...	...	...	268,596	
Daily Average Number Resident	...	...	...	...	...	734	

B A L A N C E S H E E T ,

LIABILITIES.						£		s. d.
To Amount due this day to Tradesmen on Account of								
Patients' Maintenance...	...	...	...	...	...	870	15	4
„ Repairs Account, Profit on Contract Patients, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	226	3	5
„ Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	630	0	7
„ Private Patients	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
„ Balance on Legacy Account	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	5
Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	3,522	19	8
						5,271	5	6

*Statement showing Actual Expenditure for the Year.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross Payments on Account of Maintenance (see page 25)...				17,228	16	11
<i>Add</i>						
Increase in Amount owing to sundry Persons	52	0	0			
Increase in Amount owing for Salaries and Wages ...	31	12	10			
Decrease in Stock ...	392	16	0	476	8	10
<i>Deduct</i>				17,705	5	9
Increase in Amount owing by sundry Persons	22	10	3			
Sales ...	895	15	3	918	5	6
Balance, being Net Expenditure ...				16,787	0	3
Equal to an Average Weekly Cost of 8s. 9d.						

1 s t J A N U A R Y , 1 8 7 7 .

ASSETS.				£	s.	d.
By Treasurer's Balance in hand ...				2,902	0	7
„ Clerk's ditto ...				132	11	0
„ Amount due this day from Unions, &c., for Maintenance and Care of Patients ...				2,095	16	6
„ Amount owing by sundry Persons for Goods Sold ...				140	17	5
				5,271	5	6

3rd March, 1877.

Audited and Examined,

FRED. A. WHEELER,

Auditor,





for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By supplied to the Asylum:—						
556 $\frac{1}{4}$ Gallons New Milk ... ..	23	3	6			
8,200 „ Skim „ ... ..	170	16	8			
187 Quarts Cream ... ..	11	13	9			
1,108 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Fresh Butter ... ..	69	5	8			
10,559 „ Pork... ..	319	6	0			
806 „ Bacon ... ..	28	10	11			
868 „ Veal... ..	26	19	2			
5,162 „ Mutton ... ..	159	14	3			
3,227 „ Beef ... ..	96	3	10			
400 Gallons Cider ... ..	10	0	0			
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits, &c. ...	295	0	4			
By Sales, &c.—				1,210	14	1
780 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pints New Milk... ..	4	1	3			
547d Cream ... ..	2	5	7			
260 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Fresh Butter ... ..	16	5	6			
5 Weeks' tack for Horse ... ..	0	12	6			
8 Calves ... ..	14	10	0			
791 Bushels Wheat ... ..	237	11	2			
100 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Beans ... ..	27	11	3			
437 „ Barley ... ..	96	13	9			
1 Bag Bean Meal ... ..	0	17	0			
2 cwt. Bran ... ..	0	11	6			
3 Pots of Potatoes ... ..	0	16	4			
3 Pots of Damsons... ..	3	11	6			
30 cwt. Hay ... ..	6	6	9			
53 Bushels of Oats ... ..	10	12	0			
6 „ Maize ... ..	1	1	6			
3 „ Beans ... ..	0	17	0			
7 Calves' Skins and Fat ... ..	1	15	1			
71 Sheep Skins and Fat ... ..	12	0	7			
5 Cow Hides ... ..	4	13	11			
499 lbs. Wool... ..	32	14	11			
4 Black Poles ... ..	1	0	0			
29 cwt. Onions ... ..	7	5	0			
				483	14	1
By Keep of Fat Stock ... ..				29	2	6
Hauling and other Horse Work for Asylum				96	10	6
Stock, 31st December, 1876 ... ..				1,666	19	6
				3,487	0	8

3rd March, 1877.

Audited and Examined,

FRED. A. WHEELER,

Auditor.

## SALARIES AND WAGES.

Per Year.			Per Year.			Per Year.		
† Superintendent	..	..	£700	..	..	1 Tailor	..	£44 4s.
First Assistant Medical Officer	..	..	125	..	..	1 Baker	..	39
Second ditto	..	..	100	..	..	1 Female Attendant	..	30
* Chaplain	..	..	250	..	..	3 Ditto	..	22 each.
* Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	..	..	80	..	..	1 Ditto	..	21
* Auditor	..	..	54	..	..	4 Ditto	..	20 each.
* Clerk of Asylum	..	..	200	..	..	1 Ditto	..	18
Matron	..	..	70	..	..	2 Ditto	..	17 each.
† Bailiff, Farm	..	..	62	..	..	3 Ditto	..	16 each.
Storekeeper	..	..	40	..	..	2 Ditto	..	15 each.
† Engineer and Gatekeeper	..	..	90	..	..	8 Ditto	..	14 each.
† Superintendent's Clerk	..	..	41 12s.	..	..	1 Cook	..	30
1 Male Head Attendant	..	..	60	..	..	2 Night Nurses	..	22 each.
1 Female ditto	..	..	50	..	..	1 Ditto	..	18
2 Male Attendants	..	..	33 each.	..	..	1 Dressmaker	..	20
2 Ditto ditto	..	..	32 each.	..	..	2 Housemaids	..	14 each.
3 Ditto ditto	..	..	28 each.	..	..	2 Laundrymaids	..	20 each.
1 Ditto ditto	..	..	27	..	..	1 Ditto	..	15
2 Ditto ditto	..	..	26 each.	..	..	1 Ditto	..	12
2 Ditto ditto	..	..	24 each.	..	..	1 Kitchenmaid	..	15
1 Night Attendant	..	..	32	..	..	1 Ditto	..	12
2 Ditto ditto	..	..	26 each.	..	..		Per Week.	
1 Farm Servant	..	..	20	..	..	1 Cabinetmaker	..	17s.
1 Ditto ditto	..	..	19	..	..	1 Carpenter	..	17s.
1 Groom	..	..	16	..	..	a 1 Cowman	..	12s.
1 Brewer and Assistant Storekeeper	..	..	39	..	..	1 Shoemaker	..	15s.
1 Plumber and Painter Attendant	..	..	46 16s.	..	..	1 Ditto	..	12s.
1 Ditto	..	..	44 4s.	..	..	* 1 Excavator	..	18s.
1 Carpenter	..	..	40	..	..	* 1 Ditto	..	15s.
1 Band Instructor	..	..	10	..	..	* 1 Farm Servant	..	17s.
1 Stoker	..	..	32	..	..	* 1 Ditto ditto	..	16s.
1 Porter	..	..	24	..	..	* 1 Mason	..	26s.
1 Gardener	..	..	31 4s.	..	..	1 Gas Stoker	..	12s.
1 Assistant ditto	..	..	16	..	..			
Without a mark, have Bed, Board, and Washing.			† Have Furnished House, Gas, Fire, Vegetables, and Washing.			* Non-resident.		
			a Non-resident, but Board.					

DIETARY, 1876.

	BREAKFAST, 7 A.M.		DINNER, 1 P.M.		SUPPER, 6 P.M.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUNDAY ....	1 pint coffee, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	1 pint coffee or tea, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	5 oz. roast meat, cooked without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. roast meat, cooked without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	1 pint tea, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.
MONDAY ....	" "	" "	3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, or 3 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 6 oz. suet pudding; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, or 3 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 5 oz. suet pudding; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
TUESDAY....	" "	" "	5 oz. boiled meat, without bone; or 12 oz. fish, cleaned and uncooked; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; or 12 oz. fish, cleaned and uncooked; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	" "	" "
WEDNESDAY	" "	" "	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat without bone, or 4 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 12 oz. rice, varied by substituting puddings of fruit and rhubarb when in season; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone, or 3 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 8 oz. rice, varied, same as Males: 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
THURSDAY..	" "	" "	16 oz. beef-steak pie, including 4 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; with vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	12 oz. beef-steak pie, including 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; with vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
FRIDAY ....	" "	" "	5 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	" "	" "
SATURDAY ..	" "	" "	1 pint pea soup, including 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint pea soup, including 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "

Luncheon and Extra Allowance for Patients working in the } 4 oz. bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. cheese,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint beer, at 10 o'clock.  
 Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, Workshops, Farm, or Garden: — }  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint cider or beer at 4 o'clock.

*Unions, &c., Chargeable for the Patients remaining in the Asylum  
on the 31st December, 1876.*

UNIONS, &c.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcester ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	14
Bromsgrove ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	25	26	51
Cleobury Mortimer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Droitwich... ..	...	...	...	...	...	19	31	50
Dudley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	34	38	72
Evesham ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	21
Kidderminster ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	84
Kings Norton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	27	24	51
Ledbury ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Martley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	31
Newent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Pershore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	32
Shipston-on-Stour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Solihull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
Stourbridge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	29	35	64
Stratford-on-Avon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Tenbury ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	12
Tewkesbury ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Upton-on-Severn... ..	...	...	...	...	...	16	25	41
West Bromwich ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	26
Worcester... ..	...	...	...	...	...	39	51	90
„ City of ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
„ County of ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Aston Union ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Stafford, County of ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	25
Private Patients...						335 9	375 26	710 35
Total ... ..						344	401	745



*Annual Statement showing the number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the several Unions in the County and City of Worcester, whether confined in Asylums or otherwise, on 1st January, 1877.*

UNIONS.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.		In Work-houses.		With Friends.		Totals.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcester .....	4	10	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	13	18
Bromsgrove .....	25	26	..	..	1	8	2	3	28	37	65
Bromyard .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Cleobury Mortimer .....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	7
Droitwich .....	19	31	..	..	2	6	3	4	24	41	65
Dudley .....	34	38	..	..	..	..	6	4	40	42	82
Evesham .....	7	14	..	..	2	1	2	4	11	19	30
Kidderminster .....	42	42	..	..	2	9	3	16	47	67	114
Kingsnorton .....	27	24	..	..	5	7	1	1	33	32	65
Ledbury .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Martley .....	15	16	..	..	6	5	4	9	25	30	55
Newent .....	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	3	7
Pershore .....	16	16	1	..	..	7	3	6	20	29	49
Shipston-on-Stour .....	5	4	..	..	5	2	2	..	12	6	18
Solihull .....	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
Stourbridge .....	29	35	1	..	11	15	16	10	57	60	117
Stratford-on-Avon .....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Stow-on-the-Wold .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenbury .....	2	10	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	13	15
Tewkesbury .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Upton-on-Severn .....	16	25	..	..	3	8	3	3	22	36	58
West Bromwich .....	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	18	28
Worcester .....	39	51	..	..	1	4	1	4	41	59	100
"    City of .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
"    County of .....	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
Total .....	310	374	2	..	38	74	50	76	400	524	924
Totals for last year .....	308	373	2	..	54	99	42	76	399	548	947

*Head Attendant's Return of Male Patients Employed during the  
Year ending December 31st, 1876.*

How Employed.	No. of Days
Tailors ... ..	4409
Shoemakers ... ..	3667
Carpenters ... ..	1555
Upholsterers and Hair Pickers ... ..	4100
Assisting Engineer, Smith, Stoker, and Gasmaker ... ..	3110
„ Painter, Glazier, Whitewasher, and Plumber ... ..	2582
„ Masons and Bricklayer ... ..	2507
„ Baker and Brewer... ..	2752
„ Clerk and Storekeeper ... ..	1396
„ Attendants ... ..	21630
„ on Farm and Garden ... ..	27397
Total number of days ... ..	75105
Weekly Average ... ..	1444
Daily Average ... ..	240

Employed over 68 per cent. of the average number of Male Patients resident throughout the year.

*Matron's Return of Female Patients Employed during the Year  
ending December 31st, 1876.*

How Employed.	No. of Days.
In Sewing, &c. ... ..	26,468
In the Laundry ... ..	20,830
Assisting the Attendants ... ..	14,315
„ Housemaids ... ..	914
„ in the Kitchen ... ..	4,226
Total number of days ... ..	66,753
Weekly Average ... ..	1,284
Daily Average... ..	214
Employed over 55 per cent. of the average number of Female Patients resident throughout the year.	

*Articles Made and Repaired from 1st of January to 31st  
December, 1876.*

							Made.	Repaired.
<i>Tailor's Shop.</i>	(	Cloth Overcoats	...	...	...	...	33	18
		„ Jackets...	...	...	...	...	126	102
		„ Trowsers	...	...	...	...	62	186
		„ Vests	...	...	...	...	197	93
		Fustian <sup>+</sup> Jackets	...	...	...	...	131	624
		„ Trowsers	...	...	...	...	79	952
		„ Vests	...	...	...	...	2	523
		Canvas <sup>+</sup> Jackets	...	...	...	...		64
		„ Trowsers	...	...	...	...		62
		„ Vests	...	...	...	...		56
		„ Dresses	...	...	...	...	24	81
		Serge Drawers	...	...	(cut out)	...	101	
		Bed Ticks	...	...	...	...	26	
		Mackintosh Bed Cases	...	...	...	...	15	6
		„ Sheets	...	...	...	...	17	
		„ Cushions	...	...	...	...	6	
		„ Sand Bags	...	...	(Surgical use)	...	2	
		Pillow Cases	...	...	...	...	31	
		Cushion Covers	...	...	...	...	12	
		Cloth Caps	...	...	...	...	226	17
		Braces	...	...	(pairs)	...	312	
		Carpets	...	...	...	...	2	2
		Cocoa Nut Matting	...	...	...	...	1	6
		Coal Aprons	...	...	...	...	7	
		Suspenders	...	...	...	...	2	
		Sand Bags	...	...	...	...	2	
		Brecches	...	...	...	...		2
		Sofa Covers	...	...	...	...	1	2
<i>Upholsterer's Shop.</i>	(	Hair Beds	...	...	...	...	17	142
		Canvas Beds	...	...	...	...	2	45
		Sea Grass Mattresses	...	...	...	...	9	145
		Pillows	...	...	...	...	18	147
		Cushions	...	...	...	...	7	8
		Mackintosh Bed Cases	...	...	...	...	3	
		„ Cushions	...	...	...	...		3
		Hassocks	...	...	...	...		5
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>	(	Boots	...	...	...	(pairs)	197	1364
		Slippers	...	...	...	...	129	
		Boot Laces	...	...	...	(gross)	30	
		Brace Ends	...	...	...	(dozens)	29	
		Lock Straps	...	...	...	(dozens)	2	
		Attendants' Belts	...	...	...	...	2	

*Articles Made and Repaired by the Female Patients from the 1st  
January to the 31st December, 1876.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons ... ..	500	6820
Bonnets (Cotton) ... ..	150	240
Bed Cases ... ..	41	
Blankets ... ..		630
Blinds and Valances... ..	100	
Boots and Shoes bound (pairs) ... ..	126	
Chemises ... ..	450	6000
Ditto (Flannel) ... ..	206	2000
Caps ... ..	168	3168
Cushions ... ..	40	24
Drawers (pairs) ... ..	101	1200
Dresses ... ..	546	6700
Ditto (Canvas) ... ..	24	130
Ditto (Night) ... ..	150	4000
Hose (pairs) ... ..		26600
Handkerchiefs ... ..	926	320
Jackets, machined ... ..	290	
Neckerchiefs and Scarfs ... ..	740	200
Petticoats ... ..	326	6900
Pinafores ... ..	336	5120
Pillow Cases... ..	420	5000
Pudding Cloths ... ..	60	54
Rugs ... ..		260
Ditto (Strong) ... ..	51	300
Shirts... ..	726	5400
Ditto (Flannel) ... ..	94	1520
Slops ... ..		50
Shrouds ... ..	90	
Stays (Forfar) ... ..		3200
Sheets ... ..	510	6000
Trousers, machined ... ..	141	
Table Cloths... ..	110	500
Towels ... ..	774	1850
Vests ... ..	199	



*Contract Prices for the several Articles of Consumption in the County  
and City Lunatic Asylum for the Year 1876.*

ARTICLES.	Lady-day quarter.		Mid-summer quarter.		Michael- mas quarter.		Christ- mas quarter.		Average for the Year.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Arrowroot, per lb. . . . .	0	8	0	10	0	9	0	6	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bacon, „ . . . .	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bath Bricks, per 100 . . . .	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
Blacklead, per lb. . . . .	0	4	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	4	0	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Blacking, per gross . . . .	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Blue, per lb. . . . .	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Candles, Dips, per doz. lbs.	5	8	5	0	5	2	5	2	5	3
Ditto, Composites, „ . . .	5	11	5	11	5	9	5	8	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cheese, per cwt. . . . .	59	6	60	0	56	0	56	0	57	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicory, „ . . . .	42	0	38	0	38	0	39	0	39	3
Coals, Lumps, per ton . . .	18	6	19	0	13	10	16	6	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Brooch, „ . . . .	21	0	20	0	..	..	..	..	20	6
„ Deeps, „ . . . .	..	..	20	6	14	4	18	6	17	9
„ Wigan Gas, „ . . . .	25	0	19	0	19	6	20	0	20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Cannel, „ . . . .	..	..	..	..	18	1	31	0	24	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Engine Slack „ . . . .	15	6	12	0	11	0	13	6	13	0
„ Kibbles, „ . . . .	..	..	15	0	..	..	..	..	15	0
Coffee, roasted, per cwt. . .	144	8	144	8	140	0	140	0	142	4
Currants, „ . . . .	30	0	30	0	37	0	31	0	32	0
Flour, Seconds, per 280lbs.	38	0	36	0	36	6	37	0	36	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Thirds, „ . . . .	35	6	34	0	34	3	34	9	34	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt, per bushel . . . . .	8	3	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Molasses, per cwt. . . . .	16	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	15	6
Mustard, per lb. . . . .	0	8	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	0	9	0	8 $\frac{5}{8}$
Pepper, „ . . . .	0	7	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes, per ton . . . . .	120	0	130	0	140	0	125	0	128	9
Raisins, per cwt. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	48	0
Rice, „ . . . .	12	9	13	0	13	6	13	6	13	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salt, per ton . . . . .	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	0
Soap, Extract, per gross . .	7	0	6	9	4	0	7	0	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Soap, Soft, per 64lbs. . . .	12	6	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	10	3	10	7
Soda, per cwt. . . . .	6	0	5	11	5	6	5	5	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Split Peas „ . . . .	15	6	14	0	14	6	14	0	14	6
Starch, Common, per cwt. . .	28	0	26	6	26	6	27	0	27	0
Ditto, Glenfield, „ . . . .	48	0	46	8	46	0	48	0	47	2
Sugar, Lump, „ . . . .	32	8	32	8	32	0	35	0	33	1
Ditto, Raw, „ . . . .	28	0	24	0	24	0	28	6	26	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Snuff, per lb. . . . .	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
Tobacco, „ . . . .	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Tea, „ . . . .	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{8}$
Vinegar, per gallon . . . .	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0







TABLE III.—*General Results of the Year 1876.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1875 ... ..	349	392	741
Admitted for the first time during the year ...	82	68	150
Re-admitted during the year ... ..	8	17	25
Total number under treatment ... ..	439	477	916
Discharged ... M. F. T. 41 43 84			
Of whom were Recovered ... M. F. T. 27 39 66			
„ „ Relieved ... 14 4 18			
„ „ Unimproved ... 0 0 0			
Died ... 54 33 87			
Total discharged and died during the year ...	95	76	171
Number of Patients at close of 1876 ... ..	344	401	745
Average number resident throughout the year ...	351	388	739
Highest number in Asylum during the year ...	360	391	751
Lowest „ „ „ „ „	343	381	724

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1876.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted during the period of 24 years and 4 months ... ..	1615	1577	3192
Patients re-admitted ... ..	152	226	378
Total number of cases admitted ... ..	1767	1803	3570
Discharged or Removed—			
Recovered ... .. M. F. T. 487 632 1119			
Relieved ... .. 116 124 240			
Unimproved... .. 84 76 160			
Died ... .. 736 570 1306			
Total discharged and died ... ..	1423	1402	2825
Remaining 31st December, 1876 ... ..	344	401	745
Average number resident during the 24.39 years ...	214	268	482



TABLE V.—*Showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in each Month of the Year.*

Months.				Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	...	...	10	5	15	1	7	8	3	4	7
February	...	...	...	4	9	13	1	3	4	8	5	13
March	...	...	...	7	2	9	4	4	8	7	5	12
April	...	...	...	9	11	20	4	3	7	6	5	11
May	...	...	...	10	7	17	1	1	2	4	4	8
June	...	...	...	13	4	17	1	1	2	5	4	9
July	...	...	...	7	11	18	5	4	9	4	0	4
August	...	...	...	9	3	12	2	2	4	2	1	3
September	...	...	...	3	6	9	4	2	6	4	1	5
October	...	...	...	7	5	12	6	4	10	3	1	4
November	...	...	...	4	12	16	2	7	9	5	1	6
December	...	...	...	7	10	17	10	5	15	3	2	5
Totals	...	...	...	90	85	175	41	43	84	54	33	87

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted, Discharged, and Deceased during the Year.*

Form of Mental Disease.							Admitted.			Discharged.			Deceased.		
							M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania, Acute	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	32	62	18	16	34	6	6	12
„ Chronic	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	3	9	12	5	4	9
„ à Potu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Hysterie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
„ Recurrent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	4
„ Puerperal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	..	..
„ with Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
„ with Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	17	2	..	2	6	1	7
„ „ „ and Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ and General Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	4
„ „ General Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	2	..	2	9	1	10
„ „ Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Maniacal Delirium	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dementia	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	1	1	2	5	2	7
„ Advanced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ Senile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ „ with Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ with Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	1	4
„ „ „ and Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
„ „ „ and General Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	1	3	..	3
„ „ General Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	1	4	4	8
Melancholia	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	20	34	9	8	17	3	2	5
Monomania of Suspicion	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	1	1
„ Fear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
„ Unseen Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
„ Pride	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Amentia (Imbecility)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ with Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ & Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Idiotcy)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
„ „ with Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	3
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	85	175	41	43	84	54	33	87

TABLE VII.—*Showing the Duration of Mental Disease previous to Admission in those Admitted, Discharged, and Deceased.*

Duration.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved or Unimproved.			Deceased.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month ..	34	35	69	9	22	31	7	2	9	15	5	20
„ 3 months ..	15	13	28	3	9	12	3	..	3	6	4	10
„ 6 „ ..	10	8	18	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	3	9
„ 9 „ ..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	5
„ 12 „ ..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	3
Above 1 year ..	3	6	9	..	1	1	1	1	2	7	4	11
„ 2 years ..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
„ 3 „ ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
„ 4 „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
From 5 to 10 years..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
„ 10 to 15 „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ 15 to 20 „ ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 20 to 25 „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
For weeks(undefined)	3	4	7	2	1	3	1	..	1	2	..	2
„ months „ ..	5	3	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ years „ ..	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	..	4
Congenital ..	4	5	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
Unknown ..	7	1	8	3	1	4	1	1	2	5	1	6
Totals ..	90	85	175	27	39	66	14	4	18	54	33	87

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the Class to which the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year are referred.*

Class.	Duration, &c., of Mental Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>First Class.</i> —Cases of first attack, and within 3 months on admission ....	30	30	60	9	21	30	6	2	8	14	5	19
<i>Second Class.</i> —Cases of first attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admission .....	14	10	24	7	1	8	..	1	1	10	7	17
<i>Third Class.</i> —Cases not of the first attack, and within 12 months on admission .....	20	26	46	7	11	18	4	..	4	9	5	14
<i>Fourth Class.</i> —Cases of first attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission....	17	17	34	3	5	8	2	1	3	17	15	32
Unknown .....	9	2	11	1	1	2	2	..	2	4	1	5
Totals ....	90	85	175	27	39	66	14	4	18	54	33	87

TABLE IX.—*Showing the Number of Attacks of Insanity in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.*

No. of Attacks.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved or Unimproved.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cases of first attack.	56	48	104	18	24	42	9	3	12	36	25	61
"    second    "	9	15	24	4	4	8	3	..	3	7	3	10
"    third    "	2	..	2	..	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
"    fourth    "	1	8	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
"    fifth    "	1	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
"    sixth    "	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    seventh  "	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Have had several attacks .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital .....	9	5	14	2	3	5	..	..	..	4	1	5
Unknown .....	4	5	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
	8	2	10	1	1	2	1	..	1	3	1	4
Totals.....	90	85	175	27	39	66	14	4	18	54	33	87

TABLE X.—*Showing the Assigned Causes of the Mental Disease in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.*

PHYSICAL CAUSES.		The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.		
		Recovered.			Relieved or Unimproved.						
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Injury to Head by Falls or Blows	..	6	..	6	2	..	2	..	1	..	1
" " " " and Intemperance	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
" " " " and Hereditary and Anxiety	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " " " and Hereditary and Anxiety	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " " " and Bowels	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " and Surfeit of Drink	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operation to Head and Surfeit of Drink	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Disease of Brain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Paralysis ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " and Hereditary and Hereditary	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " Domestic Troubles, and Hereditary	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " and Epilepsy	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sunstroke	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Blow on Head	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Paralysis	..	6	3	9	1	1	1	..	6	..	6
Epilepsy	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
" " and Paralysis	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Hereditary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Bodily Over-exertion	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Domestic Troubles	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	4	..	4
" " and Intemperance	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
Intemperance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " and Grief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " and Reverses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " Hereditary	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Carried forward	..	33	9	42	9	1	10	5	24	2	26







TABLE X (continued).—Showing the assigned Causes in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.

MORAL CAUSES.		The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
		The Admissions.			Removed.			Relieved or Unimproved.			The Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Grief at Death of Friends	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
" " and Trouble	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Hereditary	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Puerperal	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " at Loss of Situation	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Intemperance	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " at having no Family	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Injury to Head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Disappointment in Love	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Uterine Derangement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Hereditary	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Domestic Troubles	..	2	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Accident	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Hereditary	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
" " and Old Age	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Paralysis	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dissolute and Irregular Mode of Life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Anxiety and Worry	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Pecuniary Losses	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Poverty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Hereditary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Hysteria	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worry at Noise of Machinery, Poverty, and Previous Attacks	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Previous Attacks and Hereditary	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over-study	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Hereditary	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	..	10	18	28	4	8	12	..	1	1	7	3	10

TABLE X (continued).

Over-work (mental)	..	..	..	10	18	28	4	8	12	..	1	1	7	3	10
Pecuniary Difficulties and Losses	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Intemperance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Reduced Circumstances and Dread of Poverty	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Poverty	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " and Ill-treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" " and Hereditary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fright and Epilepsy	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Hysteria	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Poverty	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	1
Religious Fanaticism	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Domestic Troubles	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Hereditary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " and Hysteria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Desertion of Husband	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jealousy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Intemperance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seduction and Abandonment	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excitement on Account of Marriage	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Immorality	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" " Poverty and Desertion	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Hysteria	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Imprisonment and Paralysis	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Brought forward	..	..	..	22	28	50	9	39	18	3	2	5	10	10	20
Total Moral	..	..	..	65	51	116	17	28	45	10	2	12	39	19	58
" Physical	..	..	..	3	6	9	1	2	3	1	..	1	5	4	9
" Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cases	..	..	..	90	85	175	27	39	66	14	4	18	54	33	87
Hereditary predisposition to Insanity known to exist in the Cases of..	..	..	..	15	25	40	4	7	11	1	1	2	9	4	13



TABLE XI.—*Illustrative of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted during the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide.....	26	30	56
„ meditated „ .....	9	10	19
Total.....	35	40	75
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted :—</i>			
Mania, Acute.....	8	11	19
„ Chronic.....	..	1	1
„ Hysteric .....	..	1	1
„ with Epilepsy .....	2	2	4
„ „ „ and Paralysis.....	..	2	2
„ „ General Paralysis .....	4	..	4
Dementia with Paralysis .....	1	1	2
„ „ General Paralysis.....	2	..	2
Melancholia .....	8	11	19
Amentia (Imbecility) .....	1	..	1
„ (Idiotcy).....	..	1	1
Total.....	26	30	56
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated :—</i>			
Mania, Acute.....	2	5	7
„ Puerperal.....	..	1	1
„ Chronic.....	1	2	3
„ with Epilepsy .....	1	..	1
Dementia .....	..	1	1
„ with General Paralysis .....	1	..	1
„ Senile .....	..	1	1
Melancholia .....	3	..	3
Monomania of Suspicion .....	1	..	1
Total.....	9	10	19
<i>Means used in Attempts made :—</i>			
Hanging.....	..	2	2
„ and Cutting Throat.....	1	..	1
„ „ Shooting .....	1	..	1
Drowning .....	3	4	7
„ and Strangulation .....	..	1	1
Cutting Throat.....	7	1	8
„ „ and Abstinence.....	1	..	1
„ „ „ Precipitation and Poison .....	1	..	1
Precipitation.....	4	2	6
„ and Abstinence.....	1	1	2
„ „ Cutting Throat.....	1	..	1
„ „ Mutilation.....	..	2	2
„ „ Burning.....	..	1	1
Strangulation .....	1	2	3
„ and Cutting Throat.....	1	1	2
Poison.....	1	1	2
Abstinence.....	3	6	9
Mutilation .....	..	2	2
Burning .....	..	1	1
Not described .....	..	3	3
Total.....	26	30	56

TABLE XII.—*Occupations of those Admitted during the Year.*

	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Agent .. .. .	1	...	1	Brought forward ..	35	30	65
Artist .. .. .	1	...	1	Gardener .. .. .	1	...	1
Bagging Weaver ..	...	1	1	Gloveresses .. ..	...	2	2
Baker's Wife ..	...	1	1	Governesses .. ..	...	4	4
Barmaid .. .. .	...	1	1	Grocer's wife .. ..	...	1	1
Blacksmith .. ..	1	...	1	Hosier's Assistant ..	1	...	1
Boiler Maker ..	1	...	1	Horse Nail Maker ..	1	...	1
Brewer .. .. .	1	...	1	Housewives .. .. .	...	13	13
Bricklayer .. ..	1	...	1	Innkeeper's wife ..	...	1	1
Brickmoulder ..	...	1	1	Ironmonger's widow ..	...	1	1
Butcher's Wife ..	...	1	1	Labourers and wives of ..	26	10	36
Cabinet Maker ..	1	...	1	Labourer at Spinning Mill	1	...	1
Captain in Merchant Service	1	...	1	Laundresses .. .. .	...	2	2
Carpenter and wife of ..	1	1	2	Marine Store Dealer ..	1	...	1
„ and Joiner ..	1	...	1	Mill hand .. .. .	...	1	1
Carpet Weavers ..	2	...	2	Milliner .. .. .	...	1	1
Cattle Drover ..	1	...	1	Moulder .. .. .	1	...	1
Charwomen .. ..	...	6	6	Nailers .. .. .	2	1	3
Chemist's Assistant ..	1	...	1	Nail Warehouse Boy ..	1	...	1
Clay Carrier .. ..	...	1	1	Needle Driller .. ..	...	1	1
Clerks .. .. .	4	...	4	Needle Fancy Paperer ..	...	1	1
Coachman .. ..	1	...	1	Needle Finisher .. ..	1	...	1
Colliers .. .. .	2	...	2	Needlewoman .. ..	...	1	1
Cooper .. .. .	1	...	1	Pedlar .. .. .	1	...	1
Corn Factors .. ..	2	...	2	Plumber and Glazier ..	1	...	1
Currier and wife of ..	1	1	2	Sawyer's wife .. .. .	...	1	1
Discharged Soldier ..	1	...	1	Schoolmaster .. .. .	1	...	1
Domestic Servants ..	1	10	11	Seamstress .. .. .	...	1	1
Draper .. .. .	...	1	1	Shoemakers .. .. .	7	...	7
Dressmaker .. ..	...	1	1	Shopkeeper .. .. .	...	1	1
Engineer .. .. .	1	...	1	Silver Polisher .. ..	1	...	1
Errand Boy .. ..	1	...	1	Solicitor .. .. .	1	...	1
Farmers, and wife and widow of ..	3	2	5	Travelling Draper ..	1	...	1
Felt Maker's wife ..	...	1	1	Warehouse Woman ..	...	1	1
Forewoman of Needle Manu- factory .. .. .	...	1	1	Watchmaker .. .. .	1	...	1
Fruiterers .. ..	2	...	2	Wheelwright .. .. .	1	...	1
Gamekeeper .. ..	1	...	1	Whitesmith .. .. .	1	...	1
				None and Unknown ..	3	11	14
Carried forward ..	35	30	65	Total .. .. .	90	85	175

TABLE XIII.—*Showing the Condition of those Admitted in reference to Education.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good or Fair Education .. ...	14	9	23
Can Read and Write .. ..	51	51	102
Can read only .. ..	10	13	23
Can neither Read nor Write .. ..	13	10	23
Unknown ... ..	2	2	4
Total .. ..	90	85	175

TABLE XIV.—*Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted, Discharged, and Died.*

Condition in reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single ..	34	27	61	9	14	23	4	1	5	10	8	18
Married ..	49	44	93	18	21	39	8	2	10	37	21	58
Widowed	7	14	21	..	4	4	2	1	3	6	3	9
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Totals ..	90	85	175	27	39	66	14	4	18	54	33	87

TABLE XV.—*Showing the Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England .. ..	71	68	139
Roman Catholics .. ..	3	1	4
Wesleyans .. ..	2	3	5
„ Methodists .. ..	1	2	3
Baptists .. ..	1	1	2
Independents .. ..	3	1	4
Primitive Methodists .. ..	2	1	3
Plymouth Brethren .. ..	..	1	1
Methodists .. ..	..	1	1
„ New Connection .. ..	..	1	1
Countess of Huntingdon's .. ..	1	1	2
Dissenters (denomination Unknown) .. ..	2	3	5
Unknown .. ..	4	1	5
Total .. ..	90	85	175

TABLE XVI.—*Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year.*

Ages.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.		
	Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.			The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10 to 15		2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 15 to 20	2	3	7	2	6	8	2	1	1
" 20 to 25	4	7	15	3	6	9	1	..	..
" 25 to 30	8	9	19	2	1	3	2	..	2
" 30 to 35	10	10	27	4	2	6	8	1	9
" 35 to 40	17	12	25	2	6	8	3	5	14
" 40 to 45	13	5	11	2	5	7	1	6	12
" 45 to 50	6	11	18	2	6	7	2	4	9
" 50 to 55	7	8	13	1	3	5	5	1	7
" 55 to 60	5	5	14	2	1	3	6	..	5
" 60 to 65	9	7	11	4	2	6	5	4	11
" 65 to 70	4	1	3	4	..	..	7	5	6
" 70 to 75	2	3	5	..	..	..	1	3	4
" 75 to 80	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	3
" 80 to 85	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	2
" 85 to 90	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Totals	90	85	175	27	39	66	14	33	87



TABLE XVII.—*Showing the Period of Residence of those Discharged, Recovered, or otherwise, and of those who have Died during the Year.*

Period of Residence.	Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 day .....	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	1
„ 5 days .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
„ 3 weeks .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	6
„ 1 month .....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2
„ 2 months .....	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	2	3
„ 3 „ .....	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	1
„ 6 „ .....	9	12	21	5	1	6	6	2	8
„ 9 „ .....	3	10	13	1	..	1	4	1	5
„ 1 year .....	6	5	11	..	1	1	2	1	3
„ 1 „ & 6 months	3	3	6	1	1	2	5	1	6
„ 2 years .....	1	1	2	1	..	1	7	3	10
„ 3 „ .....	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	2
„ 4 „ .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
„ 5 „ .....	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	2
„ 6 „ .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
„ 7 „ .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
„ 8 „ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
„ 9 „ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
„ 10 „ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
„ 11 „ .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ 14 „ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
„ 16 „ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
„ 17 „ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
„ 19 „ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
„ 20 „ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
„ 23 „ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ 24 „ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Totals .....	27	39	66	14	4	18	54	33	87

TABLE XVIII.—*Of the 175 Patients Admitted in 1876.*

	M.	F.	T.
There have been Discharged Recovered .....	12	12	24
„ „ „ Relieved .....	10	1	11
„ „ „ Unimproved .....	..	..	..
„ Died .....	15	8	23
There remain under Treatment .....	53	64	117
Total .....	90	85	175

TABLE XIX.—*Showing the State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted on their arrival at the Asylum.*

					M.	F.	T.
1st.	In good Bodily Health and Condition	...	...	...	8	8	16
2nd.	In indifferent Health and Reduced Condition	...	...	...	57	52	109
3rd.	In bad Health and Exhausted Condition	...	...	...	25	25	50
Total					90	85	175
2nd. <i>Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition, the result of—</i>							
Mania and Cerebral Irritation	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " " and Insomnia	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" " " " and Anæmia	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" " " " " Contusions	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " " and Anæmia	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
" " " " Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " " Muscular Tremors	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" " " " " & Cardiac Derangement	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " " " Reduced Vital Powers	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
" Cerebral & General Functional Derangement	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
" " " " " & Contusions	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " " " " & Pulmonary } Congestion }	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " " " " & Insomnia	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " " " " & Disease of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
" Epilepsy and Cerebral Congestion	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " " Irritation and Varix	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " " Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " " Disease of Heart	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " " Brain	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" " " Reduced Vital Powers	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " Pulmonary Congestion	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " General Paralysis and Ulcer of Leg	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " and Ulcers	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" General Paralysis and Cerebral Irritation	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " Disease of Heart	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " " and Furunculi	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " " Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" Hysteria and Weak Circulation	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
" " " Cerebral Irritation	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
" Anæmia and Pulmonary Congestion	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
" " " Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " " Reduced Vital Powers	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" " Muscular Tremors and Ulcers of Feet	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " and Paralysis of Bladder	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " " Scrofula	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" Disease of Heart and Anasarca	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " " Pulmonary Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" and Disease of Brain	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" Puerperal and Cerebral Irritation	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Carried forward					33	26	59

TABLE XIX (continued).

	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward ...	33	26	59
Mania, Bronchitis and Prolapsus Uteri ...	...	1	1
„ Weak Circulation and Anæmia ...	1	4	5
„ „ „ „ Disease of Heart ...	1	2	3
„ „ „ „ Bronchitis ...	1	1	2
„ „ „ „ Contusions ...	1	2	3
„ Stupor and Contusions . . .	...	1	1
Melancholia, Cerebral Irritation, and Insomnia ...	1	2	3
„ „ „ „ and Atheroma ...	2	...	2
„ „ „ „ and Anæmia... ..	...	1	1
„ and Anæmia ... ..	...	1	1
„ „ and Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	1
„ „ „ Reduced Vital Powers ...	1	2	3
„ „ „ Weak Circulation ...	1	...	1
„ „ „ Sequelæ of Fever ...	...	1	1
„ Disease of Heart and Contusions ...	...	1	1
„ „ „ Liver and Muscular Tremors ...	2	1	3
„ „ „ Brain ... ..	...	1	1
„ Phthisis and Hæmoptysis ... ..	1	...	1
„ Reduced Vital Powers and Cut Throat ...	1	...	1
„ „ „ „ „ Enlarged Thyroid Gland ...	1	...	1
„ „ „ „ „ Hernia ... ..	1	...	1
„ Weak Circulation and General Functional Derangement... ..	...	1	1
Dementia, Epilepsy, and Anæmia ... ..	1	...	1
„ „ „ Weak Circulation... ..	1	...	1
„ „ „ General Paralysis... ..	1	...	1
„ Anæmia and Reduced Vital Powers ... ..	1	...	1
„ Paralysis and Feeble Circulation ... ..	2	...	2
„ General Paralysis and Asthma ... ..	1	...	1
Imbecility, Cerebral Irritation, and Weak Circulation ...	1	...	1
„ Epilepsy, Heart Disease, and Syncope ...	1	...	1
„ „ and Paralysis ... ..	...	1	1
„ „ „ Diarrhœa ... ..	...	1	1
Idiotcy, Epilepsy and Reduced Vital Powers ...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	57	52	109
3rd. <i>Bad Health and Exhausted Condition, the result of—</i>			
Mania, Cerebral Irritation and Anæmia ... ..	1	...	1
„ „ „ „ and Insomnia ... ..	...	1	1
„ „ and General Functional Derangement, Disease of } Heart and Spine }	...	1	1
Carried forward ... ..	1	2	3



TABLE XIX. (continued).

	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward ...	1	2	3
Mania, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement, Disease of } Heart and Degeneration of Organs }	1	...	1
" " " " and Pneumonia ...	...	1	1
" Epilepsy, Anæmia, Rachitis and Osseous Tumours ...	1	...	1
" " " and Reduced Vital Powers ...	...	1	1
" " and Paralysis ...	...	1	1
" " " and Reduced Vital Powers ...	...	1	1
" " and Disease of Heart ...	1	...	1
" " Typhoid Condition, Pulmonary Congestion and } Fractured Ribs }	1	...	1
" " and Bruises and Wounds on Hand and Body ...	1	...	1
" " " Senile Degeneration of Organs ...	...	1	1
" General Paralysis and Weak Circulation ...	1	...	1
" Anæmia and Pulmonary Congestion ...	1	...	1
" " Hysteria and Uterine Derangement ...	...	1	1
" " and Reduced Vital Powers ...	2	1	3
" Disease of Heart and Brain ...	1	...	1
" " " " and Liver, Bronchitis and Syphilis ...	...	1	1
" " " Brain and Paralysis ...	...	1	1
" " " " and Liver, and Wound of Thigh ...	1	...	1
" " " Liver and Dyspepsia ...	...	1	1
" " " " and Pneumonia ...	...	1	1
" Anasarca and Albuminuria ...	1	...	1
" Subsultus, Bronchitis and Bedsores ...	1	...	1
" Reduced Vital Powers and Atheroma ...	...	2	2
Maniacal Delirium and Broncho-Pneumonia ...	1	...	1
Melancholia, Anæmia and Cut-throat Wounds ...	1	...	1
" " " " and Insomnia ...	1	...	1
" " Bronchitis and Asthma ...	...	1	1
" " Feeble Circulation, Amenorrhœa and Bedsores...	...	1	1
" " Varix and Reduced Vital Powers ...	...	1	1
" Disease of Heart and Liver, and Reduced Vital Powers...	1	...	1
" Bronchitis, Asthma and Weak Circulation ...	...	1	1
Dementia, Disease of Heart, Cyanosis and Anasarca ...	...	1	1
" " " Brain and Bronchitis ...	...	1	1
" " " " and Paralysis ...	...	1	1
" " " " and Asthma ...	...	1	1
" Paralysis and Reduced Vital Powers ...	2	...	2
" General Paralysis & Cerebral & General Functional Derangement	1	...	1
" " " Pulmonary Congestion ...	2	...	2
" Senile Paralysis, Bronchitis, Hernia and Contusions ...	1	...	1
" " Pulmonary Emphysema, Anasarca and Contusions ...	...	1	1
" " and Degeneration of Organs and Vessels ...	1	..	1
Idiotcy, Bronchitis and Cystic Tumours of Neck ...	...	1	1
Total ...	25	25	50



TABLE XX.—*Causes of Death.*

	M.	F.	T.
<i>Cerebral and Spinal Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis .....	8	5	13
"    "    Apoplexy and Mania .....	1	..	1
"    "    and Pneumonia .....	3	..	3
"    "    and Pulmonary Congestion .....	5	1	6
"    "    Atheroma and Disease of Kidneys .....	..	1	1
"    "    and Refusal of Food .....	1	..	1
Disease of Brain and Paralysis .....	1	1	2
"    "    "    with Disease of Heart and Albuminuria .....	1	..	1
"    "    "    "    "    Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys ..	1	..	1
"    "    "    "    Pleuro-Pneumonia .....	..	1	1
"    "    "    "    Diabetes .....	1	..	1
"    "    "    "    Carbuncles and Phlegmonous Inflammation	1	..	1
"    "    "    "    and Bedsores .....	1	..	1
"    "    Heart, Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys .....	2	..	2
"    "    "    and Kidneys .....	..	1	1
"    "    Pulmonary Congestion and Disease of Liver .....	..	1	1
"    "    "    "    "    Kidneys .....	1	..	1
"    "    "    "    and Rheumatism .....	..	1	1
"    "    Bronchitis and Exhaustion from Mania .....	1	..	1
"    "    (Ramollissement) with Disease of Heart, Liver, and Kidneys..	1	..	1
"    "    "    Syphilis .....	1	..	1
Atrophy of Brain and Paralysis with Disease of Vessels .....	..	1	1
Epilepsy .....	..	1	1
"    Asphyxia .....	1	1	2
"    and Pulmonary Congestion .....	2	..	2
"    and Phthisis .....	1	..	1
"    and Disease of Heart and Kidneys .....	1	..	1
Apoplexy with Disease of Heart and Vessels .....	..	1	1
"    "    "    and Kidneys .....	1	..	1
Exhaustion from Mania, Epilepsy, and Contusions .....	1	..	1
"    "    "    and Syncope .....	1	..	1
"    "    "    and Œdema of Lungs .....	..	1	1
"    "    "    Melancholia and Ulceration of Bowels .....	..	1	1
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Disease of Heart, Liver, and Kidneys, with Dropsy .....	1	..	1
"    "    "    "    Pleuro-Pneumonia .....	..	1	1
"    "    "    and Bronchitis .....	..	1	1
"    "    "    and Anasarca .....	..	1	1
"    "    "    and Vessels .....	..	1	1
"    "    "    Dropsy .....	..	1	1
Pericarditis and Broncho-Pneumonia .....	1	..	1
"    Œdema of Lungs and Disease of Kidneys .....	1	..	1
Pneumonia and Pleuritis .....	1	..	1
"    Mania .....	..	1	1
Tubercular Pneumonia and Elephantiasis .....	1	..	1
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Disease of Liver .....	1	..	1
"    Pleuritis, and Mania .....	..	1	1
"    Laryngitis, with Disease of Heart and Liver .....	1	..	1
Hydrothorax Anæmia and Melancholia .....	1	..	1
"    Disease of Heart, and Pleuritis .....	1	..	1
Phthisis .....	1	..	1
"    and Disease of Liver .....	..	1	1
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Peritonitis .....	1	..	1
"    Epilepsy, and Disease of Brain .....	1	..	1
Disease of Liver and Kidneys .....	1	..	1
"    "    "    with Paralysis .....	..	1	1
"    "    "    Spleen, and Heart .....	1	..	1
Diarrhœa with Disease of Kidneys and Pulmonary Congestion .....	..	1	1
<i>Special Disease.</i>			
Exhaustion from Senile Degeneration of Organs .....	1	..	1
"    "    "    "    "    "    with Bronchitis .....	..	2	2
"    "    "    "    "    "    and Pneumonia .....	..	1	1
Strangulated Hernia .....	1	..	1
Typhoid Fever .....	..	1	1
Erysipelatous Inflammation and Degenerative Disease of Organs .....	..	1	1
Total .....	54	33	87

TABLE XXI.—*Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1876.*

	M.	F.	T.
Mania, Acute.....	11	10	21
„ „ with Catalepsy .....	1	..	1
„ with Chorea .....	..	1	1
„ Chronic .....	40	65	105
„ Recurrent .....	27	45	72
„ „ with Epilepsy.....	1	2	3
„ „ „ and Paralysis ..	1	..	1
„ Puerperal .....	..	1	1
„ Hysterie.....	..	9	9
„ „ with Epilepsy.....	..	1	1
„ à Potu .....	1	..	1
„ with Epilepsy .....	44	40	84
„ „ „ and Paralysis .....	1	1	2
„ „ Paralysis .....	2	5	7
„ „ General Paralysis .....	18	4	22
Dipsomania with Epilepsy .....	..	1	1
Moral Insanity .....	..	2	2
Dementia .....	39	28	67
„ Advanced .....	10	15	25
„ Senile .....	2	1	3
„ with Epilepsy .....	23	13	36
„ „ Paralysis .....	11	9	20
„ „ „ and Epilepsy.....	3	..	3
„ „ General Paralysis .....	9	2	11
Melancholia .....	16	50	66
„ with Epilepsy .....	1	..	1
„ „ Paralysis .....	1	1	2
Monomania of Pride.....	5	7	12
„ „ Superstition .....	5	1	6
„ „ Unseen Agency .....	7	8	15
„ „ Suspicion .....	20	26	46
„ „ „ with Paralysis.....	..	1	1
„ „ Witchcraft .....	1	..	1
Amentia (Imbecility) .....	7	5	12
„ „ with Epilepsy.....	1	6	7
„ „ „ „ and Paralysis ..	..	3	3
„ „ „ Paralysis .....	..	1	1
„ (Idiotcy).....	23	22	45
„ „ with Epilepsy.....	12	11	23
„ „ „ „ and Paralysis ..	1	2	3
„ „ „ Paralysis .....	..	1	1
„ „ „ Chorea .....	..	1	1
Total.....	344	401	745

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1876.*

	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month .....	4	8	12
„ 3 months .....	3	6	9
„ 6 „ .....	10	9	19
„ 9 „ .....	9	7	16
„ 12 „ .....	3	13	16
„ 1 year and 6 months.....	12	16	28
„ 2 years .....	5	7	12
„ 3 „ .....	28	22	50
„ 4 „ .....	10	21	31
„ 5 „ .....	11	20	31
From 5 to 10 years.....	62	50	112
„ 10 „ 15 „ .....	43	40	83
„ 15 „ 20 „ .....	21	41	62
„ 20 „ 25 „ .....	15	21	36
„ 25 „ 30 „ .....	8	19	27
„ 30 „ 35 „ .....	8	12	20
„ 35 „ 40 „ .....	7	3	10
„ 40 „ 45 „ .....	2	1	3
For months (undefined) .....	3	1	4
„ years „ .....	34	31	65
Congenital .....	44	52	96
Unknown .....	2	1	3
Total.....	344	401	745

TABLE XXIII.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1876.*

	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 years.....	1	2	3
„ 10 „ 15 „ .....	1	5	6
„ 15 „ 20 „ .....	13	12	25
„ 20 „ 25 „ .....	30	23	53
„ 25 „ 30 „ .....	29	34	63
„ 30 „ 35 „ .....	44	39	83
„ 35 „ 40 „ .....	50	44	94
„ 40 „ 45 „ .....	40	39	79
„ 45 „ 50 „ .....	33	57	90
„ 50 „ 55 „ .....	20	36	56
„ 55 „ 60 „ .....	27	24	51
„ 60 „ 65 „ .....	19	36	55
„ 65 „ 70 „ .....	20	24	44
„ 70 „ 75 „ .....	9	19	28
„ 75 „ 80 „ .....	5	4	9
„ 80 „ 85 „ .....	3	3	6
Total.....	344	401	745

TABLE XXIV.—*Showing the Number of probably Curable and Incurable Patients in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1876.*

	M.	F.	T.
Curable .....	23	42	65
Incurable .....	321	359	680
Total.....	344	401	745



## ABSTRACTS FROM THE PATHOLOGICAL RECORDS OF THE DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1876.

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*Eighty-seven deaths are recorded, and eighty-four post-mortem examinations were made. Annexed is a brief report of some of the more interesting cases.*

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1.—W. A., male, æt. 45. This was a case of general paralysis, commencing with acute mania, the cause being hereditary (father), intemperance, and injury to head. He was ill nine months. He was very violent, and incoherent and wild in his conversation. He was continually rubbing and scrubbing with his hands everything he could obtain. Finally he had a series of epileptiform convulsions.

Skull-cap thin. Membranes congested. A large dilatation of the superior longitudinal sinus containing blood. A clot of blood existed over the middle lobe of the cerebrum beneath the dura mater, completely filling up the middle fossa. Weight of clot,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ounces. The brain beneath was much compressed and indented. There was a rupture of the middle meningeal artery. The lateral ventricles were diminutive and contained a considerable amount of clear serous fluid. The veins in the left ventricle were full and dilated.

2.—F. K., male, æt. 39. A case of general paralysis. Duration nearly five months. Supposed cause, hereditary (uncle). He was excited, and at times violent. Habits dirty and depraved. He frequently refused food. He was very restless at nights, knocking and kicking at the door of his room. Muscular tremor very apparent. He “clipped” his words, and his conversation was wandering and incoherent. At last convulsions set in, and fit succeeded fit till he succumbed.

The Pacchionian bodies were largely developed. Anteriorly, on the right side, one and a half inches from the middle line, three

or four grains of white chalk-like deposit existed in the membranes in several groups. The brain was large. Superficially it was normal, but in the central ganglia it was soft and cream-like. "Psammoma," "Sandstone," or "Frosting," to an extreme amount was observable on the walls of the lateral ventricles, as also in the fourth ventricle. Many cysts existed in the choroid plexuses, the largest ones being a quarter of an inch in diameter. In different places these choroid cysts had become converted into earthy concretions. The cerebellum and cord were soft.

- 3.—G. J., male, æt. 43. This was a case of brain disease, mania, and paralysis. Although the attack was over three years in duration, yet he was able to be at home for three months, a year before his decease. He was incoherent in his conversation and talked at random and very rapidly. A paraplegic attack took place about six months before his death. At the last after the seizure his health and appetite failed him, and a large bedsore formed on the buttocks, which defied all treatment. He had subsequently several attacks of syncope.

The skull cap was thin. The dura mater opaque and thickened. The brain substance was soft throughout. The lateral ventricles were spacious and distended with fluid. There was great inequality in the size of the optic thalami, the left thalamus being the more prominent one. Slight "Frosting" was observable in the fourth ventricle.

- 4.—J. P., male, æt. 61. This was a case of recurrent mania, with feebleness of intellect of seventeen years' duration. At times he was very irritable but rarely violent. He suffered from a chronic ulcer, which kept him in bed. He was very fat, and during the latter part of his life his breathing became affected, and the ulcer was very exuberant in granulations. For the last few months of his life the urine was albuminous, varying in degree every few days.

The skull cap was very thick in different parts. A great amount of effusion escaped on removing the calvarium. The cerebral substance was soft, and all the arteries were atheromatous. On slicing the brain it was found much congested, minute blood puncta being everywhere visible.

Towards and at the central ganglia of the brain, the consistence was cream-like. The choroid plexuses were filled with cysts, some of large size. The ventricles were spacious and contained much clear fluid. There was "Frosting" in the fourth ventricle. The heart was large and bovine, and loaded with fat, which encroached in places on the muscular substance to the depth of one-fifth of an inch. The muscularity of the left heart was very thick but friable. A layer of lymph partially organised was to be seen on the right heart anteriorly. Lungs very œdematous. Liver large and fatty. Kidneys fatty and cystic.

5.—W. G., male, æt. 39. A case of mania with general paralysis of nearly five years' duration. At first he was very maniacal, being noisy—swearing, shouting, and making false accusations. Later on he had retention of urine and epileptiform seizures. Subsequently he had another paralytic attack, and became demented and quite unconscious of all around him till he died. This was a typical case of general paralysis.

The skull was of great thickness. Brain small, not filling out its envelope. Copious effusion beneath the dura mater. The pia mater was everywhere adherent, and on endeavouring to strip off the membranes the brain substance was lacerated. The brain was soft and anæmic. The lateral ventricles were much distended, containing a large amount of fluid. The Pacchionian bodies were largely developed. In the fourth ventricle "Psammoma" was very apparent. Cerebellum, etc., soft. The aorta was atheromatous. Bony (?) plates surrounded the mitral valve. Other organs normal.

6.—J. W., male, æt. 62. This was a case of long-continued melancholia, with intermissions. Patient had been twice in the Asylum. He was discharged about eleven years ago, but was re-admitted after a remission of five years. He was continually complaining of imaginary ailments, but latterly before his death he appeared much better, and was allowed out on parole. Suddenly he became acutely maniacal and complained of great pain in his head. It was evident that he was suffering from meningitis. At the last he also had double pleuro-pneumonia.

The skull was dense generally and very thick at the occipital protuberance. The brain appeared too large for its case. The sinuses



were full and distended. The membranes were opalescent but not adherent. The brain substance was soft and congested, having numerous blood puncta of different sizes throughout its structure. The ventricles were small and encroached upon by the cerebral lobes. The ventricles contained a small amount of fluid. At the posterior cornua of both lateral ventricles, the walls were coated with purulent lymph. In some places the lymph was more like pus than in others, and could be easily scraped off with a scalpel. The cerebellum was very soft. The heart was very large. The substance was good. The aorta slightly atheromatous. Both lungs were adherent to the chest wall, especially the right. In the right pleural cavity there was about three-quarters of a pint of sanguineous fluid. Both lungs were in a state of red hepatization. The right lung was emphysematous anteriorly. The liver was soft and cirrhotic.

7.—G. H., male, æt. 36. This was a rapid case of general paralysis of about seven months' duration. The cause was said to be domestic trouble. The usual symptoms were much aggravated. He seemed to be suffering from partial paraplegia, and had no control over his sphincters. Later on he had retention of urine, and the catheter was in frequent request. He was extremely restless, and was constantly repeating the words "twenty-one" or "twenty-five." His general condition on a substantial diet seemed to improve. A week or two previous to his death he was seized with epileptiform convulsions. After these he rapidly emaciated and sunk.

Skull cap very thick. Brain small and wasted. Pia mater and arachnoid adherent to the surface of the brain, tearing its substance on endeavouring to strip it off. There was a great quantity of clear viscid fluid in the sub-arachnoid space. The convolutions of the brain were small, the sulci shallow and badly defined. The lateral ventricles, as also was the fourth, were filled with clear serous fluid. On the walls of the lateral fourth and fifth ventricles extensive "Frosting" was observable.

8.—G. P., æt. 38., male. A case of general paralysis of two years' duration, with epilepsy of three years standing. He was in the Asylum only six months. On admission he was very feeble, and



in an entirely helpless condition. He was unable to speak, and was continually grinding his teeth. He improved somewhat under nutritious diet and sedatives. After many relapses he rapidly became worse, the bladder becoming paralysed. He referred to great pain in the head.

Skull cap very thin and paper-like in places. The dura mater was loose and not nearly filled out by the brain within. The brain was atrophied, and there was a great effusion of sero-albuminous matter in the subarachnoid space. The sulci were wide but very shallow. The membranes were adherent, and the brain substance was torn on endeavouring to remove them. At the peripheral portion the substance was hard. The grey or cortical portion was thick and of a very dark colour. It had the appearance of lead, being of a bluish-black shade. At the central ganglia the consistence was soft and creamy, being easily washed away with a slight stream of water. A considerable amount of fluid existed in the lateral ventricles. In the fourth ventricle "Frosting" was apparent to an extreme degree.

- 9.—J. M., male, æt. 52. He resided in the Asylum nearly a year, and had once been in a private Asylum. Duration of attack nineteen years. At first he was classed among the cases of chronic mania, but symptoms of general paralysis were soon apparent. His ideas were much exalted, and he became strange in his conversation. His gait was also soon impaired, and he could only walk with a limp. His mode of progression continued to be more faulty. For some time his urine dribbled from him. After repeated testings the urine was found to contain sugar, the amount increased, and the specific gravity was very high. His skin was dry and rough, and he had the insatiable thirst which is peculiar to these cases of diabetes. He now rapidly declined in health till he died.

Skull thick and dense. Membranes thick and opaque. Serous effusion into the sub-arachnoid space. Convolutions atrophied. The brain substance throughout was inelastic, softened, and doughy. The corpus striatum on the left side was extremely soft on the surface, and was easily scraped away; in this ganglion were two circumscribed spots of softening about the size of a pea. The choroid plexuses were congested and cystic. In places the cerebral arteries were atheromatous and "patched." "Frosting" was to be seen in the lateral and fourth ventricles. Both kidneys

were large and contained cysts in their substance and on the surface. Their cortices were pale. Capsules non-adherent.

- 10.—G. B., male, æt. 42. This was a case of chronic mania of two and a quarter years' duration. He was very confused, wandering and deluded in his mind. He was restless at night, talking and singing to himself. About a year after admission he had a paralytic seizure, which seemed gradually to affect him. Shortly before his death he had a series of convulsive attacks, which at the last followed each other in quick succession.

The skull cap was much thickened, and the dura mater was adherent to the vertex. At the base of the brain on the anterior lobes there was a yellowish-green deposit, which could be scraped off with a scalpel. It much resembled hardened pus. The brain substance was very pale, anæmic, and doughy. The choroid plexuses were pale and bloodless, and the left one contained a calculus. The pelvis of the right kidney was filled up with a large concretion, which was easily broken with the handle of a spatula. There were also three smaller calculi in the substance of the organ. The heart was fatty, and above the aortic valves a complete bony (?) ring existed, which was prominent and hard to the touch.

- 11.—J. P., male, æt. 50. On admission he was said to be suffering from mania and epilepsy of three months' duration. He was very feeble and tottering. His speech was tremulous and his conversation incoherent. He talked incessantly, and wandered from one subject to another. On the third day after admission he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic stroke, and after a few hours of coma, with stertorous breathing, never once rallying, he died.

The skull cap was very unequal in thickness. In some places it was very hard and thick, and in others thin and transparent. All the cerebral arteries were atheromatous. The brain substance generally was soft and inelastic. The left posterior lobe of the cerebrum was broken up by a large clot, which did not communicate with the lateral ventricle: the clot occupied a distinct space, being easily defined; the brain substance surrounding it was cream-like in consistence. A rupture was discovered in the left vertebral artery, and two small clots

surrounded it near the fourth ventricle. The left lobe of the cerebellum was completely disorganised and broken up, and a large mass of bloody clot existed there. In each optic thalamus there was a clot the size of a bean. The heart was hypertrophied. The mitral valve was thickened, and vegetations in great number were to be seen ; these could easily be detached with the finger nail.

- 12.—E. C., female, æt. 42. Duration of attack six years. Assigned cause, hardship during the winter. This was admitted as a case of acute mania. After remaining in the Asylum eight months she was seized with convulsions. She was very lost, mischievous, and perverted in her manners. The convulsions became more frequent, and she was confined to her bed and gradually weakened and wasted. The hamstring tendons contracted, and she remained helpless and paralysed. She gradually sank.

Calvarium thick and dense. Membranes congested. The anterior part of the dura mater was very thin. On removing the dura mater much fluid escaped, and there was a considerable amount of sub-arachnoid effusion. The vessels at the base of the brain were much advanced in the stages of atheromatous degeneration. The brain substance was congested. The lateral ventricles were much dilated, and each contained about six ounces of clear serous fluid. The vessels here were much dilated. The fornix was extremely soft. "Frosting" was exceedingly well marked in the fourth ventricle. An abscess was found in the pons varolii. Its situation was chiefly confined to the right half of the pons. Its diameter was three quarters of an inch. Its contents were broken down brain substance and pus. In the right lung there were two abscesses, one at the apex and one in the lower lobe.

- 13.—S. C., female, æt. 80. A case of mania. Years ago she had been a patient in the Asylum on two occasions. The present attack lasted only four months. On admission she was in a weak, feeble, critical condition. Her mind appeared to be entirely lost. She was very restless, and talked much nonsense. She was of a suicidal tendency. She continued confused and wandering, getting gradually weaker till the end.



The calvarium was thick and dense, and closely adherent to the dura mater. On removing the dura mater the whole of the upper surface and sides of the brain were covered by a clot of blood, which also extended into the middle fossa of the skull. On the upper surface and sides of the brain the clot was quite tough and varied in thickness from that of a delicate membrane, like the pia mater, to a quarter of an inch. It could easily be peeled off from the arachnoid. At the base of the brain the clot was less firm, and in places it was quite fluid. On removing the brain a distinct rupture was found in the middle meningeal artery, and, although no rupture could be discovered in the corresponding vessel of the right side, it was perfectly apparent there must have been one there also. The fibres of the dura mater were particularly distinct at the base of the brain. Marked atheromatous changes existed in the basilar and middle cerebral arteries. There was a small amount of fluid in either lateral ventricle.

14.—A. B., female, æt. 70. This was a case of dementia far advanced. The patient had been in the Asylum over twenty years. She was very simple and lost, and her intellect was feeble.

The skull was thick, and on removing the calvarium its internal surface appeared much congested and blue. The middle meningeal artery on either side had a very deep groove, and in some places there was a complete bony canal. The groove seemed to have been made at the expense of the internal table and diplôme, as on holding the skull between the eye and the light, it was quite translucent, and at these places a pin might easily have been pushed through the paper-like bone. The brain did not appear to fill out its envelope. The dura mater was thick and tough. The superficial cerebral vessels were engorged, and the pia mater was infiltrated with serosity, and in different places there were patches of sero-albuminoid substance. The Pacchionian bodies were very numerous. There was a small quantity of blood-stained fluid in the lateral ventricles.

15.—C. R., female, æt. 37. This was a case of epilepsy and idiotcy. She was found dead lying outside the bed, which was made up on the floor.



The body was in good condition, and sixty-four hours after death rigor mortis was still very apparent. The skull cap was dense. The external surface of the dura mater was congested and attached to the bone all along the line of the groove for the superior longitudinal sinus. The membranes were easily removed from the surface of the brain, and the cerebral substance was somewhat wasted. The grey substance was of a very dark leaden hue. Blood puncta were numerous. The brain was rather soft in consistence. The cerebellum was dark in colour, and soft. The calibre of the aorta was small. The aortic valves were cribriform. The heart was of medium size.

16.—S. B., female, æt. 70. This was a case of mania after a hemiplegic seizure. On admission she was feeble, reduced, and emaciated. There was hemiplegia of the right side. Her speech was imperfect. She refused food. She was very excited and restless, and rambling and incoherent in her conversation. She was intensely suicidal, and violent and dangerous to the other patients. As the case progressed she became quite demented. Eighteen months before her death she fell and fractured the femur, and she remained in bed, where she became gradually weaker till she died.

The calvarium was dense and thick. The arteries at the base of the brain were very atheromatous. The substance of the brain was soft and doughy. On slicing down to the level of the roof of the lateral ventricles, three large patches of softening were discovered. They were all on the left side of the brain, and were each about the size of a walnut. One was situate in the frontal lobe, another in the middle lobe just external to the optic thalamus, and the third in the posterior lobe of the cerebrum. \* They were cavities about half filled with creamy liquid, pus-like in appearance, but under the microscope the fluid was found to consist of broken down brain cells, oil globules, and crystals of cholesterine. The aorta was very atheromatous, and the coronary arteries took the form of rigid tubes.

THE  
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

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*To the Committee of Visitors of the Worcester County and  
City Lunatic Asylum.*

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Your Superintendent has the honour of submitting the Twenty-fourth Report, to which is annexed the usual Statistical Tables regarding the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the year.

A Statement of the Accounts of the Asylum for the current year, prepared by the Clerk and duly audited, is presented herewith.

At the beginning of the year 741 Patients were left under care and treatment, 349 males and 392 females. During the year 175 Patients were admitted, 90 males and 85 females. The Patients discharged numbered 84, males 41 and females 43, and the deaths were 87, males 54 and females 33. There consequently were left in the Asylum at the close of the year 745 Patients, males 344 and females 401, which is for both sexes an increase of 4 during the year. The males were 5 less and the females 9 more than at the commencement of the year.

The total number of Patients under treatment during the year was 916, males 439 and females 477.

The average number of resident Patients throughout the year was 739, males 351 and females 388. This is an advance of 11, males 4 and females 7, on the same return for the preceding year. Since the opening of the Asylum

the rate of increase has been rather above 24 yearly, males 11.5 and females 12.5, so that rather less than one-half of the previously recorded increase has been reached, and the decrease is observed in respect of both the sexes.

The lowest number of Patients resident at any time was 724, males 343 and females 381.

The highest number resident on any day was 751, males 360 and females 391.

Twenty-five of the Patients admitted during the course of the year had been previously under treatment in your Asylum, and of these 8 were males and 17 females, or in other words, of every seven admissions one had been formerly resident. The following table gives the periods of time which had passed between the dates of their discharge and re-admission :—

*Table showing the period which elapsed between the discharge and re-admission of this class during the year.*

	M.	F.	T.
Absent for less than 1 day .. ..	1		1
„ „ 2 weeks .. ..		1	1
„ „ 6 months .. ..	1		1
„ „ 9 „ .. ..	1		1
„ „ 18 „ .. ..		3	3
„ „ 3 years .. ..	2	2	4
„ „ 4 „ .. ..	1	1	2
„ „ 6 „ .. ..		3	3
„ „ 9 „ .. ..	2	5	7
„ „ 12 „ .. ..		2	2
	8	17	25

One of the re-admissions was that of a male Patient whose order was found to be informal, and which, not having been amended within the time allowed by the statute, it became necessary to discharge him, and he was received again for care and treatment on the completion of a new order with another medical certificate. The female Patient who was re-admitted in less than two weeks



had been away from the Asylum on leave of absence for four weeks prior to her actual discharge. She had been for nearly five years an inmate of the Asylum, suffering from recurrent attacks of Melancholia, which, having subsided for some time, it was thought advisable to try her at home with her husband and children. Their circumstances were reduced and her home uncomfortable, and she gradually receded into a low and irrational state, rendering her return to the Asylum compulsory to frustrate her propensity to suicide. The majority of the other cases of re-admission had enjoyed long periods of immunity from mental unsoundness.

It will be gratifying to your Committee to know that nearly the whole of these Patients were desirous of returning to the Asylum upon the re-accession of their attacks of Insanity, and when seen on their arrival expressed their delight at being returned to our care, where they felt assured that they would receive the consideration which their cases required. This feeling tends to confirm the impression that Patients are treated with kindly judgment while under care, and that their relations with their Attendants and the other Officials have been of a very friendly character.

When admitted 157 Patients, 81 males and 76 females, were chargeable to Unions in this County and City. Two of the latter sex were subsequently transferred to the Private Patient Class. This year's admissions from the Unions are 19 in excess of those of the preceding year; for the male sex the increase is 21, while for the females there is a reduction of 2. In 1874 the male admissions from Unions of your County and City were 82 and the females 69. This year therefore in respect of the men closely approaches the high average of 1874, but the women are nearly equal in number to the high rate



prevailing in 1875, and which was considerably above the average of many previous years. The Private Patients from this district who are maintained at the cost of their friends were admitted in much larger numbers than heretofore; 9 of each sex were received, 18 altogether. During the previous year their number was only 7.

The following table shows the Unions to which the Patients received during the year were chargeable:—

UNIONS.					M.	F.	T.
Alcester .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1	1
Bromsgrove .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	7	14
Cleobury Mortimer .. .. .	..	..	..	..		2	2
Droitwich .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	5	15
Dudley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	7	17
Evesham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Kidderminster .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	9	17
King's Norton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9	6	15
Ledbury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1		1
Martley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	6	8
Newent .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1	1
Pershore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Shipston-on-Stour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2		2
Solihull .. .. .	..	..	..	..		1	1
Stourbridge .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	10	15
Tenbury .. .. .	..	..	..	..		2	2
Upton-on-Severn .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
West Bromwich .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Worcester .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	8	18
City of Worcester (Criminal) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1		1
County of Worcester, ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1		1
*County of Worcester—total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	81	76	157
Private Patients .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9	9	18
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	90	85	175

On comparing the numbers in this table with a similar return for the preceding year, a large increase of the male admissions will be observed to have occurred in many Unions, viz., Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Kidderminster,

\* Two Females of these subsequently became Private Patients.

King's Norton, Pershore, Shipston-on-Stour, and Upton-on-Severn. In three—Dudley, Stourbridge, and West Bromwich—the number of admissions of this sex were less, but this only to a moderate extent. The female admissions for the year were observed to offer no such striking contrast, and for the whole district there was a falling off to the extent of 2. The depression of work in most trades, and the insufficient returns from agricultural pursuits, may have contributed to bring about this result.

The considerable increase in the number of Private Patients admitted shews that when your Committee of Visitors are in a position to receive persons a little above the status of Union Patients there is perfect readiness on the part of persons so circumstanced to avail themselves of the benefit placed within their reach. Probably, had such a provision not been available, their friends, or others responsible for their care, would have adopted measures with the Union officials, and representing them as fit cases for Asylum treatment, they would have been sent here at the charge of their Unions, while the friends would in such case have recouped the Guardians for the expenses incurred in their behalf. Formerly such a practice was of no very uncommon occurrence, and occasionally Patients were even discharged by your Committee whose circumstances were ascertained to be sufficient to enable arrangements to be made for their care in a private Asylum; but friends now generally apply direct to the officers of your Asylum and procure their admission as Private Patients at a moderate increase of charge beyond the Union rate, and they thus avoid associating their relatives' treatment with any assistance from or control by the parochial authorities, which probably might cast upon them the imputation of being recipients of parish

relief. In accordance with the statutory provisions such Patients are treated and accommodated in the same way as the other inmates: they receive the benefit of the Asylum buildings, for which they in return pay a fair rent charge, and the rates, in respect of maintenance, are relieved of all outlay on their account, while their means are not overstrained by large payments to cover the cost of their care, which would be the case were they sent to a private Asylum. But beyond all other considerations the reason presents itself, that the Patients are easily accessible by their friends, who, from local traditions and associations, prefer sending them to an institution of their own county, of which almost every person has some knowledge, rather than to consign them to the care of strangers at a greater distance and at an increased cost.

Thirty-six Patients, 17 males and 19 females, were brought to the Asylum from Union Workhouses. Tables are annexed showing the Unions from which they were sent, and the length of time of their residence therein prior to their transfer to the Asylum.

*Table showing the Workhouses in which Patients were detained previous to their admission in 1876.*

	M.	F.	T.
Bromsgrove .. .. .	1	3	4
Cleobury Mortimer .. .. .		1	1
Droitwich .. .. .	2	1	3
Dudley .. .. .	4	1	5
Evesham .. .. .	1	2	3
Kidderminster .. .. .		3	3
King's Norton .. .. .	2	1	3
Martley .. .. .		3	3
Pershore .. .. .	1		1
Upton-on-Severn .. .. .	1		1
West Bromwich .. .. .	1	1	2
Worcester .. .. .	4	3	7
Total .. .. .	17	19	36



*Table giving the number of Patients who had been in Workhouses previous to their admission to the Asylum in 1876, and for what period.*

	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 week .. .. .	4	4	8
„ 2 weeks .. .. .	1		1
„ 1 month .. .. .	1	1	2
„ 2 months .. .. .	1	1	2
„ 3 „ .. .. .	1	1	2
„ 6 „ .. .. .	2	2	4
„ 9 „ .. .. .		1	1
„ 1 year .. .. .	4	1	5
„ 2 years .. .. .	1	1	2
„ 4 „ .. .. .		2	2
„ 6 „ .. .. .	1		1
Occasionally for 3 months .. .. .		1	1
Period of residence unknown .. .. .	1	4	5
	17	19	36

Nine of these Patients, 4 males and 5 females, were considered to be curable when admitted, and in their case it is a subject of regret that they were not brought direct to the Asylum without having had to pass through any intermediate place of probation, whereby delay arose in the adoption of proper means of treatment, and irritation was occasioned from the absence of all efficacious means of relief. The admission into and detention in a Workhouse of a curable case of Insanity for even a few days acts most prejudiciously, and often much retards recovery, by rendering their insanity less amenable to treatment under proper moral and medical means, such as can be at all times applied immediately on the reception of a Patient into an Asylum.

Of the 85 male and 90 female Patients admitted during the year, 36 men and 42 women were at the time of their reception judged to be suffering from attacks of mental unsoundness likely to result in recovery. The Patients



received who were recognised as curable formed in respect of both sexes nearly 44.6 per cent. of the entire admissions : the ratio for the males was 40 per cent. and for the females 49.4 per cent. The Patients admitted who were diagnosed as incurable were 97 in number—males 54, females 43, so that rather less than one-half of the female admissions had any prospect of recovery, and only 2 out of every 5 men admitted for treatment presented any reasonable chance of being restored to a state of mental health. That the persons considered to be incurably insane were so arose from the following causes : 9—4 males and 5 females, were cases of Congenital Idiotcy dependent on malformation and defective development ; 26—12 males and 14 females, were suffering from various forms of acute or chronic disease, and their health had broken down, when insanity supervened, rendering both bodily and mental restoration all but impossible ; 23—10 males and 13 females, had been insane for long terms (years), and their unsoundness of mind had become chronic ; 18—12 males and 6 females, were suffering from confirmed Epilepsy, and 14 males were the subject of General Paralysis or of Paralysis with Brain disease ; and 7—2 males and 5 females, were found to be suffering from the mental disturbance and impairment consequent upon the degenerative changes which occur at advanced periods of life.

In this category of the Incurable Insane of the year admitted into your Asylum, it will be in most of them impossible to effect their removal till their death supervenes, and it is mainly from this class of patients that the number which make up the yearly increase of those resident are drawn. It might have been anticipated that, considering the length of time during which County Asylums have been in operation, such a large proportion

of the admissions should not have been found incurable. In many of the cases undoubted errors in practice and judgment have delayed curative treatment in an Asylum till the time for benefitting thereby had passed, but a still larger proportion is due to the bad habits and mode of life of the Patients, which result in the breaking down both of their mental and bodily health, and which also not unfrequently extends itself to the succeeding generation. Many of this class are now habitually sent to Asylums who formerly were either kept at home by their relatives or were boarded out or detained in Workhouses, but the great abuses which frequently came to light aroused public indignation, and in consequence the authorities were under this pressure of opinion forced to send them to the only proper receptacles which were provided under the Statutes. Thus Asylums were provided, which were enlarged from time to time till they assumed an expansion never in the first instance contemplated or thought likely to be requisite. The Insane of the country, both the Acute and the Chronic, are now massed together, and it is undesirable that further enlargement as a rule should be carried out. The question then arises how to dispose of the superfluous and increasing numbers of the insane poor of all classes. The existing Asylums are quite competent and capacious enough to receive and treat all the curable, those dangerously-disposed of the incurable class, and those liable to recurrent attacks of an active character, and all others who require close supervision and care. To most of our County Asylums the Imbeciles and Idiots of their district, no matter of what age, are now sent for care when they become a nuisance to the community or a source of danger. These afflicted persons can, by special education and industrial and athletic training, be much improved in their physical condition, and their mental state be deve-



loped to a considerable extent, especially in one direction, if advantage be taken of any special aptitude which they may possess. They are thus rendered more capable of enjoying life, and their power of supporting themselves is thus promoted; for many such by proper instruction can be made, if not altogether independent, at least able to contribute largely to their maintenance. Most of the existing Asylum Unions have not a sufficient number of persons of this class of a suitable age to render it advisable and practicable to erect and continue to work an institution specially devoted to such a purpose, but several contiguous counties might unite together for this purpose, and provide an institution suited for this great want. The present Asylums have no appliances for such educational machinery as would be required, and their efforts should continue to be directed to the cure and care of cases of ordinary insanity. A considerable number of the persons now sent to Asylums, who are incurably insane from old age and from the long continuance of their disorder, and besides many already resident in the existing Asylums or in Workhouses who have improved to a certain extent and are not actively dangerous, might be accommodated and treated together in a large Hospital or Asylum adapted for the mental state and circumstances of such persons. Here, too, the Visitors of the present existing Asylums might combine to erect such a central establishment as would meet the requirements of the newly-created district. If thought necessary, all Patients might in the first instance be sent to the original Asylums of their district, and when they were found to be fit for transfer they could be passed on to the proposed Chronic establishment. Such buildings could be erected at a considerably less rate per head than a County Asylum, and the staff of Attendants need not be so large in proportion to the numbers of

resident Patients. In some districts it might be a suitable and economical plan to alter and re-arrange a Workhouse conveniently located and provided with a sufficient extent of land to answer this purpose, and this at a more moderate cost than would be incurred in enlarging the present Asylums, or in building new ones according to the plans which are now carried out. In respect of the cost, both of construction and of maintenance, a considerable diminution in the amount expended would be effected. A better classification of the Insane of the country would then be in force for their accommodation and treatment : first, there would be the present County Asylums for the care of all Acute, recent, and Curable Patients, and for those who, although incurable, presented dangerous propensities and required closer supervision than would be necessary for the bulk of the Chronic insane ; secondly, there would be the converted Workhouse or a cheaply-constructed appropriate Asylum for the more quiet Chronic cases ; and thirdly, there would be the institution for the education and training of the youthful Imbecile and Idiot children. Such a combination and classification would then be more efficient than the existing arrangements under which all the Insane are transmitted indiscriminately to the present Asylums, and it is probable that the cost of their maintenance per head would not on the average be increased. The charges in the Asylums for the Acute cases would necessarily be somewhat larger than those at present prevailing, but the cost of maintaining the Chronic quiet cases of mental unsoundness, many of whom are best treated by industrial pursuits, should be considerably below the present average. For many reasons it is not advisable to propose that the Chronic cases of Insanity who have passed through their Asylums should be sent for care to special wards in their several Workhouses. As a



rule the project has not been successful when attempted, and the residence of the poor under the same management and administration with those mentally affected does not work well. The rules requisite and desirable in the one case are injurious and inappropriate to the other, and as Boards do not usually approve of two varying systems applicable to paupers being carried out simultaneously in the same place, they endeavour to bring about a conformity of management which the dissimilar nature of the cases renders objectionable and injurious. Under a clause of the existing statutes it has been within the reach of Boards of Guardians to have some of their quiet and chronic insane patients located in special wards of their Workhouses under proper supervision, and with arrangements and a dietary similar to that in use in the Asylums from which they have been removed, but the permission has not been taken advantage of, and mainly because the Boards did not desire to inaugurate for such persons a different system to that already in force for their ordinary paupers. The Boards of Guardians throughout the country would readily have taken from their Asylums such Patients as were considered suitable, but they declined to make the provisions for their proper care which were considered by experience to be absolutely necessary. If they had been permitted to carry out their own policy the abuses and bad effects of the system would very soon have aroused, from its pernicious results on the persons so removed, such severe comments as must have terminated in the practice being abandoned, and it is therefore more reasonable and judicious to place the care and treatment of Lunatics and their accommodation under the authority of one and the same Board. At present this power is vested in the Commissioners in Lunacy, and their Board have invariably acted in the best interests of the Insane poor and been instrumental in enforcing the due execution

of existing regulations, and prominent in introducing improvements and changes when they were found necessary by the test of practice. The introduction of the clause in the Law which authorises the payment of nearly one-half of the expenses of maintenance of all the Insane poor in County or Borough Asylums out of the consolidated fund, tends undoubtedly to make Boards of Guardians less desirous of removing such persons from Asylums, for the charge of their maintenance then entirely devolves upon the payments derived out of the common Union funds. If the control and supervision of all the Lunatics of the country were vested under the same central Board, the Government would probably soon consent to grant to each Lunatic located in one or other of the three special Institutions heretofore alluded to, a uniform allowance from the common funds of the State, and even, further, the Government might be induced in proper cases, and under fixed regulations in accordance with the sanction of the local or Central Board of Lunacy, to extend such uniform allowance to all the Lunatic poor suitably boarded out anywhere over the country with relatives or others.

The assigned causes of the Insanity of the Patients received for treatment during the year are detailed in Table X., and in the majority of these some factor in the process of causation has been distinctly made out and tabulated. The ascertained reason may only have been predisposing, and other elements may have been subsequently introduced into the chain of the causation which became direct, exciting, and proximate agents in bringing on the attack of insanity, and in such cases the Table alluded to shews the combination. The estimated value of each agent in the process, and the true order of their sequence, may not have been in all cases accurately defined, but enough has been gleaned to indicate that



many prominent physical and moral conditions present themselves as frequent precursors of mental derangement, and cannot be regarded as otherwise than standing in the relation of cause and effect. In collecting the histories of the year's admissions some suspicious condition was found to have been in existence prior to the seizure in all but nine persons, concerning whom from various reasons no information could be obtained, and we therefore exclude them from the ratio. Physical causes are as heretofore much more active and frequent in the causation of the insanity occurring in this district, and this especially for the male sex. Moral causes are relatively more frequent in respect of the women, but the physical agencies are even in this sex far in excess of the others. Thus Physical causes induced 69.8 per cent. of the insanity of the Patients whose antecedents were traced, the ratio for the male sex being 74.7 per cent. and for the females 64.5 per cent., and Moral causes were recognised in the aggregate in 30.1 per cent. of the cases, the ratio for the males being nearly 25.3, and 35.5 for the women. The greater liability of the male sex to injuries from the nature of their calling, and from the known prevalence of disease of the brain and nervous centres in this sex, as also from their mode of life, accounts for the predominance of physical causes in their case, while the women, from their more active and acute sensibility and more strongly developed emotional organization, suffer in larger proportion from Moral influences. Injuries to the head, sunstroke, and various diseases of the brain, often ending in Epilepsy and Paralysis, are largely represented in the tabular statement of Physical causes. Intemperance figures as the only or combined cause in 10.8 per cent. of the Patients of both sexes, but it is worthy of remark that in the case of men the ratio from this source is nearly 18.4, while for the women (of whom only 2 were reported as becoming insane

from this cause) the percentage is only 2.5. Probably the influence of intemperance was more truthfully reported in the case of men, and often concealed or unknown when women were implicated. Various diseased conditions of organs or deranged states of the system arising from numerous diseases were of no unfrequent occurrence, while many were found to be predisposed to attacks of insanity from strong hereditary influence, and from the tendency to the recurrence of this mental state on slight and inadequate causes in persons who had sustained one or more previous seizures. The degenerative changes which occur as the result of age at periods in life varying in different individuals annually consign some Patients to our Asylums suffering from Senility of a more or less active type, and many are sent whose development both mental and physical has been impaired before the time of their birth, and whose organizations are imperfect, distorted, and abnormal. Among the moral influences more prominently brought into notice we find the depressing action of anxiety, grief, disappointments, and troubles of frequent occurrence; the turmoil and excitement of the passions caused by jealousy, fright, seduction, and erroneous and erratic feelings in connection with subjects relative to religion, are noted in several cases; poverty and its consequent effects on both body and mind, an immoral mode of life, imprisonment, and vagrancy, are all observed to contribute to the causation of the insanity of the year. In 40 persons—15 males and 25 females, there was discovered a hereditary tendency to insanity, and this predisposition probably existed in many other persons. The proportion of Patients in whom it occurred was 24.1 per cent.

The recoveries for the year were 66—27 men and 39 women; the ratio calculated on the gross Admissions was for both sexes 37.7 per cent., the male ratio being 30.0



and the female 45.9 per cent. The same calculation for all the County and Borough Asylums of England and Wales for this year gives for both sexes the rate of recovery as 36.7, the male ratio being 33.5 and the female 39.8. Your Asylum is thus 1 per cent. above the gross average of the sexes, being 6 per cent. in excess in the female division and 3.5 below the average in respect of the males. The present rate is considerably above the result of the three preceding years, and for the two previous years to them a higher ratio of recovery prevailed. The results of this year are (taking this district alone into consideration) over 5 per cent. above the average since the opening of the Asylum.

The number of presumably Curable Patients admitted during the year was 78—36 males and 42 females, and these alone with the Curable cases left from former years contributed to make up the recoveries. At the close of the year the number of Patients in the Asylum probably Curable was 65—23 males and 42 females.

The number of Private Patients admitted was 18. The number of this class discharged after recovery was 7, and the ratio of recovery in their case was nearly 39 per cent., which result is somewhat above the general average of the Union Patients.

Eighteen Patients—14 males and 4 females, were allowed to leave the Asylum in an improved condition. A few of them were transferred to other Asylums, but the greater number were taken charge of and provided for by their relatives, and it is gratifying to know that the reports since received concerning them are favourable.

The deaths during the year were 87—54 males and 33 females, and the mortality on the average number resident was 11.8 per cent. The male rate was 15.4 and the female 8.5. For the preceding four years the average death rate had been much lower and more especially as

regards the male sex. So high a death rate has not been observed in the female sex for four years nor in the male for five years. The death rate calculated on the total number of Patients under treatment was 9.4 per cent., the male ratio being 12.3 and the female 6.9. For the County and Borough Asylums of England and Wales during this year the death rate was 10.6 per cent., the male proportion being 12.9 and the female 8.6. In respect of your district the female ratio is rather lower than the average and the male ratio is 2.5 above it. As the rate of mortality in your Asylum was for four consecutive years about 2 per cent. below the average there was a gradual accumulation of feeble and broken-down Patients whose deaths, although retarded, tended this year to restore the balance. The average age at the time of death was in the men over 48 years and in the women 55. The ages of 8 males and 9 females ranged from over 60 to 70, of 3 males and 4 females from 70 to 80, and of 1 man and 2 women from 80 to 88. Thirteen Patients died before they had been resident in the Asylum four weeks—8 males and 5 females, and of these 4 men and 1 woman died within a few days of their admission; 12 others—8 men and 4 women, died before they had completed a residence of six months. The mortality in an Asylum for any year is materially affected by the state of health and the bodily condition of the admissions, and the early decease of so many Patients soon after their reception indicates the severity and dangerous character of their illness. Disease referable to the Cerebro-Spinal system was fatal in 56 persons, of whom the males were 38 and the females 18. Disease of this character is to be expected in Asylums, and results in a large proportion of the deaths especially amongst the men, and thus is occasioned the usual higher mortality of the male over the female insane. This class of special disease accounts for 64.3 of the year's mortality,



but it is very unequally distributed, being for the men 70.3 and for the women only 54.5. Disease of the Heart and Lungs with, in many, other complications was fatal in 18 persons—10 men and 8 women. The heart was in these fatal cases more frequently implicated in the cases of the women than of the men, who were more generally prostrated by affections of the pulmonary texture. It is satisfactory to note how small is the number of persons dying from Tubercular disease, which is frequently generated where overcrowding and a tainted atmosphere are present. Six persons—4 men and 2 women, died from disease of the abdominal organs. The immunity from Diarrhœa and Dysentery is very satisfactory. From special disease 7 deaths occurred—2 in men and 5 in women: this includes the deaths from senile decay and degeneration, which were those of 1 man and 3 women. The death of the woman from Typhoid Fever occurred in the detached ward occupied by the chronic, harmless, and convalescent Patients. No other person was there attacked. She was suffering, before she was seized with Typhoid in January, from chronic disease of the Lungs, the result of Pleurisy, and from considerable enlargement and change of structure of the Liver. Extensive hæmorrhage from the bowels occurred at an unusually early period in the progress of the disorder and proved fatal. The case so far as the fever was concerned appeared to be of a very mild type, but the diseased state of the Liver was thought to have induced the tendency to the hæmorrhage. Four other cases of Typhoid Fever occurred simultaneously in two of the old female wards of the Asylum, to which recent additions had been made, but all of these recovered. In searching for any possible sanitary defect it was discovered that an imperfect junction had been made between the main sewer and the outlets from the recently constructed W.C.'s and Lavatories,

which resulted in their contents permeating beneath the flooring. This defect was attended to at once on its discovery, and at the same time the ventilation was increased by carrying tubes for the discharge of the air of these apartments above the roofing. For the same reason the quality of the water supplied to the Asylum from Carey's Brook for general purposes was again analysed and was reported upon favourably. During the times, however, when rain fell and the brook was in flood, it had been found that the water supplied from it contained earthy particles in solution and was turbid. To remedy this defect a more perfect and extended system of filtration was therefore undertaken by your Committee, and ordered to be carried out under the advice of the Engineer who was consulted. The plans proposed by him, after some modifications by the consulting Engineer of the Commissioners in Lunacy had been agreed to, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

In the summer, owing to the imperfect sealing of a drain near the centre of the Asylum which is occupied by the offices and quarters of your Medical Staff, two of them whose apartments were immediately adjacent, were attacked with Erysipelas of the head and face of a severe type; both recovered after an illness of several weeks. It appeared that the sewer, which had been opened for the special purpose of recovering a key, had some of the joints of the brick work while soft and plastic opened by vermin, and thus a copious escape of gases resulted, which entered the open windows of the apartments used by the persons subsequently attacked. Erysipelas was not at the time prevalent in the neighbourhood or in the Asylum.

The general health and sanitary condition of the Asylum was in other respects satisfactory, and no epidemic disease was present.



The state of the health of the Patients at the date of their admission into the Asylum, which is given in table XIX, exercises much influence on the death-rate of the year, and also on the proportion of recoveries. From this table it will be apparent that in only 16 of these Patients was their health and bodily condition favourable when they were consigned to our care. In the cases of 109 persons their health was indifferent, and their bodily condition markedly reduced, while in 50 persons their health was bad, and their condition indicated exhaustion and prostration of their vital powers. Very many of these two latter classes succumbed during the year soon after their entry, and others, although relieved for the time continue resident here, and are known to be suffering from chronic disease, are in a broken down state of health, and will ultimately sink and die while under your jurisdiction.

The Coroner held five inquests at the Asylum consequent on the statutory reports made to him in the case of all deaths, and of the accompanying circumstances in any exceptional case. It is thought necessary however to allude to only one, that of a man suffering from Acute Mania in the early stage of General Paralysis. He was, under the direction of the Medical Superintendent, confined to his room to insure rest and immunity from irritation, and prevent his violence to and disturbance of the other Patients in the ward. The Attendant in charge hearing much commotion in his room, opened his door and was at once set upon by the Patient. A struggle ensued, in which the Attendant was subsequently assisted by a junior Attendant and a Patient, and ultimately the man was carried into his room, which was padded, and left there on the mattress. In a short time the Attendant returned to the room and found the Patient still lying on the bed and evidently much prostrated. On the arrival of the Medical Officer, who was at once summoned, life was

found to be extinct. The jury found "that the deceased died from disease of the Brain and Syncope consequent on the feebleness of the heart, and accelerated by excitement in the struggle referred to." In this case the Attendant in charge was in fault, and was reprimanded for not having called to his assistance one of his subordinates before he unlocked the door of the Patient's room, which is laid down in the regulations as the proper course. The duration and the severity of the struggle would probably have been reduced, and the Patient more promptly secured, had two Attendants been on the spot at first. Deaths, however, from sudden Syncope after a violent paroxysm of Mania are known to occur occasionally.

To prevent, as far as practicable, the death of Epileptics during the night, from turning on their face during fits, it has been arranged to appropriate one large ward in the male and female division as a dormitory for their accommodation. Each of these wards can sleep about 60 Patients, and is under the constant charge of an Attendant, who have orders never to leave their department from the moment of entering upon till they are released from this special duty.

The rate of pay given to your Attendants was taken into consideration consequent upon the numerous applications which had been presented to your Board by the staff. It was decided that the Attendants should be divided into two classes, and the scale of their wages increased to a moderate extent and limited in amount in each division. The rate paid, as at present defined, is not above the average of the other County and Borough Asylums. It is still a matter of congratulation that persons trained in your Asylum continue to be selected for superior appointments in other kindred institutions, and such occasional advancement should undoubtedly promote



the application of a superior grade of candidates when vacancies occur here. It is, however, a matter admitting of no doubt but that the class of applicants for appointments are not now generally so presumably well qualified, nor likely to become after training such efficient, active, and trustworthy officers as was formerly the case, and this more especially in the female department. The actual increase in the amount of wages, and also the more rapid rate of attaining to the maximum in each class, will it is hoped prevent many of the more ambitious and promising Attendants from seeking engagements elsewhere after having obtained some knowledge of their work in your Asylum. Formerly it had frequently occurred that persons came here and remained in your service for from six to twelve months and then resigned, as they found that they could command much higher wages and a more rapid increase thereof in most of the other Asylums of the country. The senior Attendants, and those having the charge of the several administrative departments of the Asylum, rarely leave your service except for their own advancement and to assume higher responsibilities with increased salaries.

One male Attendant who had been over twelve years in your service died suddenly of a rupture of a vessel in the lungs. He and his wife had done good work in the Male Infirmary Ward during the whole of this period.

Four new earth closets, at a very moderate cost, have been added for the accommodation of the Patients employed on the Farm; and the cottage outside the lodge gates, occupied by the stoker, which was found to be in a very dilapidated state, has been rebuilt and enlarged by Lord Coventry.

The example of the late Miss Strawson, of Cradley, in bequeathing a legacy to the Asylum, will, it is hoped, be from time to time borne in mind by other benevolent



residents of this district. The interest of the donation is to be applied for the benefit of Patients after their discharge from the Asylum, who very often require some pecuniary assistance to enable them to live without privation until they have succeeded in obtaining some means of livelihood. The anxiety from this source causes frequent relapses in the cases of persons who have no near relatives able to help them, and not a few Patients who have been resident in Asylums for years find that, after recovery, their place in the world is occupied, and that no one is at hand interested in their welfare, or with any acquaintance with their antecedents. In such cases timely aid is very beneficial. While Patients are on trial temporary relief can be afforded them under the statutory provisions by your Committee from the Maintenance rate, but subsequently to discharge this power is withheld.

It is a subject of deep thankfulness to your Superintendent that he continues to be honoured with your confidence in the discharge of the responsible and varied duties of his office, and that your Committee have, during this year, as heretofore, given him at all times the benefit of their advice and ready aid in the many cases which must of necessity arise in the conduct and management of a large community of the Insane.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.,  
Superintendent and Medical Officer.